The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6185.—VOL. XXXIX.] FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, the 31st March, Mrs. A. Shadler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th March, by special license, at Ecclesburn, near Hartley, by the Rev. S. P. Mackenzie, Charles Mylecharane Bends, to Mary, elder daughter of Mr. Hugh Campbell, Ecclesburn.

On the 25th March, by special license, at the residence of the bride's father, Fish River, by the Rev. S. P. Mackenzie, Donald Campbell, Bends, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Brien.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Edmund Allfrey Parks, native of England, to Miss Elizabeth Stirling, native of Sydney, second daughter of the late Mr. James Stirling, mason, Sussex-street, Sydney.

On Wednesday, the 31st March, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. Henry H. Gaud, Mr. Frederick Peckman, of this city, to Belinda Mary, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Honey, of Plymouth, Devon, England.

On the 31st ultimo, by special license, at Parramatta, by the Rev. James Coutts, Alexander Buchanan to Agnes Miller, both of Glasgow, Scotland.

DEATHS.

At the Cottage, Newtown Road, Annie May, the only surviving child of Arthur Morelli, aged 14 months.

On the 31st March, at his residence, Bathurst-street, Edward Hutchinson, the beloved and only child of James and Matilda Bartlett, aged 4 months and 28 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship VICTORIA, H. Wright, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of APRIL, at 9 o'clock a.m. precisely.

Rate of passage money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendance, use of bedding and linen, stewards' fees, and all other charges, except for hotel expenses in Egypt, wines, spirits, malt liquors, and mineral waters, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

A reduction of one-sixth of the established rate will be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage money, if charged in full for the whole party, would be equal to the full charge for the four adult passengers.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 12 Station in the Desert, a distance of 25 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.

Rates of freight on specie, gold-dust, ½ per cent.

NOTICE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL.—Eagle Line of Packets.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's Steam Clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Commander, will be despatched from Melbourne to Liverpool direct, at daylight on THURSDAY, 8th April.

This magnificent vessel has just accomplished another very rapid passage of sixty-three days. Her last voyage home occupied sixty-two days only.

The first saloon, to which is attached ladies' boudoir, baths, &c., is provided with every comfort and convenience.

The second cabin is lofty, and well ventilated, and provided with a liberal table, and steward's attendance.

The third-class accommodations cannot be surpassed, and will be supplied with the usual liberal dietary scale of the Eagle Line. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Rates of Passage-money.—First saloon, according to arrangement; second cabin, 35 to 40 Guineas; third ditto, 20 to 25 Guineas.

For plans of cabins and further particulars, apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—Daily, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo, and leaving Manly at 12 noon, and 5.30 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf, 15th March.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Excursions to Manly Beach.—The MIMOSA, VICTORIA, NORA CREINA, and BLACK SWAN, steamers, from the Phœnix Wharf, at 10, 10·30, 11 and 12 a.m., and at 2, 2·30, and 3 p.m., returning at intervals throughout the day, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY and MANLY.—In addition to the steamers advertised to leave the Phœnix Wharf, steamers DIRECT will leave Woolloomooloo Bay at 10·30 a.m., and 2·30 p.m.

EASTER MONDAY.—Excursion to Manly Beach.—Several favourite steamers from the Phœnix Wharf at intervals throughout the day.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock.
Phœnix Wharf, 2nd April.

STEAM to the CLARENCE WHARF.—The GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, 31st instant, at 8 p.m.

EXCURSION TO BRISBANE WATER.—EASTER MONDAY.—The BLACK SWAN will leave the Phœnix Wharf, at 8 a.m., returning from Gosford via Manly Beach at 1 p.m.
Excursion return tickets .... 15s.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, April 2.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be NO STEAMER to MELBOURNE on TUESDAY.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS for MELBOURNE.—There will be NO STEAMER for MELBOURNE after the departure of the LONDON on Saturday afternoon UNTIL the CITY of SYDNEY, on SATURDAY, 10th April.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 2nd April.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS, &c.—NO BUSINESS will be transacted at the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, THIS DAY.
Good Friday, 2nd April.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARY JANE will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or, to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

WILLIAM, for PORT MACQUARIE, on SATURDAY, at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine schooner, UNION, STAMMERS, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having a considerable portion, already engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader VIXEN Captain BENNETT, now hourly expected, will commence loading immediately after her discharge inwards, and have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

BUONAPARTE, for MELBOURNE WHARF.—Now filling up, at Scott and Jolly's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, can take a few tons of measurement goods if arranged for at once.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.—The A 1 clipper Schooner EAGLE, J. LEDDRA, Master, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, late 177, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NELSON.—Will clear TO-MORROW. The established trader OCEAN QUEEN, R. ARNOLD, master, is now loading at the Albion Wharf, and will be despatched as above. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements.
For freight or passage, having excellent cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—For Passengers only.—The old and favourite trader COMET, R. CORK, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY.
For passage, early application is necessary, to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch.—The smart clipper packet SYBIL, is now hourly expected, and will sail again within a few days after arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A Regular Trader.—The fine fast sailing Brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, Commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in about ten days. Has superior cabin and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.—The fine French clipper barque NOE, 400 tons, JULES ROBERT, commander, will be despatched as above, on or about the 20th of April.
Has very superior accommodations for passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to Captain ROBERT, on board; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig SPEC, Captain J. PROUT, is now ready to receive cargo. Intending shippers will please send down their goods immediately to Towns' Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR CALLAO direct.—Will sail on MONDAY, 5th, the new and A1 clipper ship, SEBASTOPOL, 800 tons, W. DAWSON, commander.
For freight and passage, apply on board; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., agents, 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper ship PORT JACKSON, 441 tons, WILLIAM WHITE, commander, will sail for the above port in the first week of April.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

HORSES for INDIA.—The well-known ship, ROYAL SAXON, shortly expected from Melbourne, will be despatched in all April for Calcutta, via Torres' Straits, with horses.
A limited number will be taken on freight, for which early application may be made to R. TOWNS and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The fine fast-sailing clipper ship SHOOTING STAR, 1370 tons register, will leave Melbourne for Liverpool about 6th April.

Fares—Saloon ...	...	£50
Second cabin ...		35
Third ...	...	25 and 20

with an allowance for steam fare to Melbourne. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON direct.—For wool and passengers.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper STAR OF PEACE, 1113 tons register, JOHN JAMISON, commander, will sail in a few days. Has splendid accommodations both for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. 30th March.

DAPHNE, for LONDON.—This fine A1 ship is now lying at the Circular Wharf receiving her wool, and will meet with immediate dispatch, and, from her known speed, will probably land her cargo in time for the July sales. Her passage from Sydney to Manila and back, (including detention in loading) occupied but four and a-half months, the quickest trip of the season.
She has a few cabins still disengaged, for passage in which, apply to Captain CLAPROTH, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FREIGHT OF COALS.—Tenders are invited for the conveyance of coals from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Suez, Aden, Ceylon, and King George's Sound. For particulars apply at the Royal Mail Office, Sydney.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

BARQUE FANNY FISHER.—The Directors of the Australian General Assurance Company will receive TENDERS from parties wishing to purchase the colonial-built barque Fanny Fisher, at present moored in Waterview Bay. An inventory of the stores can be seen at the Company's office, New Pitt-street, where every information may be obtained. Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary before 1 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary. Sydney, 25th March.

OOSTERLING, from SOURABAYA.—Captain WALTER will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. FROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents, Philip-street North, opposite the new Water Police Office.

GLEBE.—A Ferry Boat across Blackwattle Bay, fare Threepence. HEYDOCK, boatman.

BARWAN PARK RACES.—To come off on EASTER MONDAY, 5th April, on the Barwan Park Course.

FIRST RACE.—HURDLE RACE for 25 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each, to go to the second horse; three times round, over nine leaps, 3 feet 6 inches high, 11 st. each. Entrance, 3 sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.—THE PUBLICANS' PURSE of 20 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each, to go to the second horse; heats, one mile and a half; weight for age; the winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £40, and any surplus to go to the fund; if entered to be sold for £30 to be allowed 7 lbs., if for £20 14 lbs., if for £15 21 lbs. Entrance, £2 10s.

THIRD RACE.—A HACK RACE for 10 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s. each, to go to the second horse, for all hacks, to be approved of by the stewards, 9 st. each; heats, once round and a distance. Entrance, £1 5s. Post entrance.

FOURTH RACE.—PONY RACE for 5 sovereigns, for all ponies not exceeding 14 hands high; heats, once round; catch weights. Entrance, 10s. Post entrance.

FIFTH RACE.—The CONSOLATION STAKES for 5 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 10s. each added, for all beaten horses; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; once round and a distance. Entrance, 10s. Sweepstakes to be returned to non-acceptors.

REGULATIONS.

Entrances for the Hurdle Race and Publicans' Purse to be forwarded under cover to Mr. Charles Beal, clerk of the course, Simpson's Hotel, enclosing entrance fee and sweepstakes, on or before Wednesday, 31st March.
No qualification required.
All riders to appear in clean jockey costume.
The Homebush rules will be strictly adhered to, unless where otherwise specified.
The decision of the stewards to be final.
CHARLES BEAL, clerk of the course.

EDWARD RIVER RACES.
To come off on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, May 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1858.

STEWARDS.

F. Brougham, Esq., J.P.	E. B. Firebrace, Esq.
L. Cockburn, Esq., J.P.	Robert Kennedy, Esq.
John Phillips, Esq., J.P.	Henry Bickerton, Esq.
G. P. Desailly, Esq., J.P.	Robert M'Laurin, Esq.
John Tyson, Esq.	

JUDGE.—

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 5th.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Plate of 65 sovereigns, for all horses who have never won an advertised prize; two miles; one event; weights for age.

SECOND RACE.—Grand Sweep of 20 sovereigns, with 100 Sovereigns added from the Race Fund; open to all horses; entrance to be declared, under sealed cover to Treasurer, on or before the 19th April, enclosing amount of entrance and pedigree of horse; two miles and a distance; heats; weight for age.

THIRD RACE.—Stockmen's Purse of 20 sovereigns; for untrained horses carrying 10 stone; mile heats; post entrance.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, May 6th.

FIRST RACE.—Deniliquin Town Plate of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 4 sovereigns; three miles; one event; weights for age. N.B.—Winner of the Grand Sweep to carry not more than 7 lbs. extra, at the discretion of the stewards.

SECOND RACE.—Ladies' Purse of 50 sovereigns; two mile heats; welter weights.

THIRD RACE.—Hurry Scurry of 10 sovereigns; mile heats; untrained horses catch weights; post entrances.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, May 7th.

FIRST RACE.—Publicans' Purse—a Hurdle Race—of 50 sovereigns; twice round, over six leaps, four feet; heats; weight for age.

SECOND RACE.—Tradesmen's Purse of 50 sovereigns; two mile heats; weight for age.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Stakes of 30 sovereigns; mile heats; for all beaten horses; to be handicapped by the Stewards.

RULES.

Homebush rules strictly enforced.
Entrances, 10 per cent. on amount of prize.
In all cases, three entrances or no race.
No person to enter a horse unless the bona fide property of a subscriber to Race Fund of £5, except Stockmen's Purse and Hurry Skurry, for which £1 shall qualify.
No publican to have a booth on the Racecourse unless a subscriber of £25 to Race Fund.
All entrances must be made (under sealed cover, enclosing entrance fees and sweeps, naming horse and colours of rider) to the Stewards, at 8 o'clock on the evening previous to each day's races, at the Wanderer Inn, Deniliquin.
The decision of the Stewards in all cases final.
C. EDWARDS, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

WRESTLING MATCH FOR £20.—CREMORNE GARDENS, EASTER TUESDAY.—T. COCKING, champion of the middle weights, will give a grand Wrestling Match, open to all New South Wales; the Cornish and Devonshire style. A Band will be in attendance, and the evening's amusements will conclude with a Grand Ball. For particulars see bills.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS will be closed THIS EVENING, being Good Friday.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GEORGE HENRY KIBBLEWHITE is requested to inform Mrs. KING, senior, of Parramatta, where he is living.

IF FREDERICK JAMES, emigrant per Escort, calls at GLAISTER'S, 147, Pitt-street, he will receive a letter from his brothers.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. JULIUS HAIMBERGER, in compliance with a suggestion from some of his friends, begs to announce a repetition of the Musical Entertainment by the TYROLESE MINSTRELS, on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, April the 5th and 6th. Admission, 2s. 6d. Families wishing seats reserved can obtain them by application to Mr. HAIMBERGER, at Parker's Family Hotel, York-street. For particulars see hand-bills.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, under the patronage of his Excellency Sir William Denison, Knight, K.C.B.
W. H. PALING intends giving a Concert in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and from his knowledge of the generosity of the Australian public hopes that the inhabitants of Sydney and its environs will assist him by their support in carrying out this undertaking for the above named object.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—W. H. PALING presents his compliments to Professional and Amateur Musicians, and solicits the kind assistance of their talent at a Concert to be given in aid of the above fund. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of aiding in the aforenamed concert will oblige by communicating with W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—Members of Committee are particularly requested to send in their subscription lists to the Committee Rooms by three o'clock on MONDAY, April 5th, in order that a correct list of subscribers may be prepared for publication. All communications for the Committee are to be addressed to the Secretary. CHARLES KEMP, Honorary Secretary. Committee Rooms, Exchange. April 5th, 1858.

VICTORIA CIRCUS, Prince of Wales Theatre.—Unbounded success, crowded houses, and rapturous applause. The star company of the colonies. Another splendid bill for SATURDAY, April 3rd. First time of the equestrian ballet of CUPID IN THE SOOT BAG. The ITALIAN BROTHERS in their perilous feats on the Double Trapeze. Mons. KLAER as the BOTTLE IMP. Doors open at 7, to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. Dress circle, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. N.B.—Monster preparations for Easter Monday.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, an immense bill. LUCILLE; or, The Story of a Heart; and GILDEROY, the Bonny Boy. JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

QUADRILLE PARTY on EASTER MONDAY, at the Pavilion de Belle Vue, South Head Road. Admission: Gentlemen, 3s.; ladies, 1s. Refreshments may be had all night. Dancing to commence at half-past eight precisely. N.B.—The above magnificent establishment is open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. SMITH and SON, proprietors.

MADAME AMALIA RAWACK begs to announce that she will give a grand Concert on THURSDAY EVENING next, 8th of April, at the School of Arts, on which occasion she will be kindly assisted by M. MISKA HAUSER, the members of the German Glee, and several talented amateurs. Tickets, at 7s. 6d., and gallery tickets 5s., to be had at Messrs. Clarke's, Moder's, and J. M. Leigh, George-street; Messrs. Parrot, Brothers, Hunter-street; Mr. Johnson, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN BAZAAR.—The Balmain Bazaar will be held, by permission, in the Botanical Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 8th of April, to raise funds for the enlargement of the school-house connected with St. Mary's Church.
By the kind permission of Colonel Straton and officers, the Band of the 77th Regiment will perform on the occasion.
The gardens will be open to the public as usual, and the sale commence at 12 o'clock.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—Mrs. Stack, Mrs. Deloitte, Mrs. Sachs, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Dye, Mrs. Augustus Dillon, Mrs. Buchanan.

CREMORNE, GOOD FRIDAY.—Open for promenade only. Admission, including tea, coffee, or fish luncheon, 1s.

CREMORNE, GOOD FRIDAY.—Tea, coffee, or fish luncheon included in 1s. admission.

CREMORNE, GOOD FRIDAY.—Steamers from Circular Quay every half-hour, from 10 a.m.

CREMORNE, EASTER MONDAY.—Unrivalled preparations are being made for a grand fete.

CAMPBELLTOWN RAILWAY.—BANQUET and BALL.—His Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON having kindly consented to be present at the Banquet to be held at Campbelltown on the day of the opening of the Extension Line, the public are respectfully informed that early application for tickets is necessary, to enable the Committee to complete their arrangements. The tickets are to be obtained of
Mr. Waugh, stationer, Sydney
Messrs. Sands and Kenny, stationers, Sydney
Mr. Clarke, Elizabeth-street, Sydney
Mr. Mason, stationer, Parramatta
Mr. Graham, storekeeper, Liverpool
Mr. Pierce, Liverpool
Messrs. Armstrong and Parkinson, storekeepers, Appin
Mr. Burritt, storekeeper, Camden
Of the Committee, Campbelltown; and of
THOMAS FISHER, Hon. Secretary.
Tickets for the Banquet, 21s. each; ditto for the Ball, 10s. 6d. each.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ninth Annual MEETING of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will be held in the Principal Office of the Society, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors, to Elect Two Directors, one in place of James Mitchell, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election, and another in place of M. E. Murnin, Esq., who also retires, but is eligible for re-election, and to choose Two Auditors. By order of the board, ROBERT THOMSON, secretary. March 24, 1858.
No member shall be nominated for the office of Director unless written notice thereof shall have been given, to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least seven days before the meeting.
The following gentlemen have given notice that they are candidates for the seats at the Board about to become vacant, viz.,
Michael Egan Murnin, Esq.
George King, Esq.
James Edward Ebsworth, Esq.
Professor Pell.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Exchange corner, respectfully intimates that he is a candidate for the office of Auditor to this institution.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Mr. G. MORANT SIMPSON begs to intimate to the Members of the Society that he is a CANDIDATE for the Office of Auditor for the ensuing year. Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Thirteenth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, Bridge-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st instant, to elect a Director in the room of the Honorable JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, resigned, for the period at which he would have retired by rotation, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.
Sydney, March 24, 1858.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director, are required to give 14 days' notice of their intention to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the secretary at the Office of the Company.

SYDNEY MEAT SALES.—The proprietors of the Collingwood Abattoirs, near Liverpool, beg to acquaint their customers and the public that they continue to hold their Daily Meat Sales by auction at their depot at the Terminus of the Sydney Railway Company, Parramatta-street, at 5 o'clock a.m., and that from and after MONDAY next, the 5th of April, the hour of Sale will be altered to 3 o'clock p.m. ATKINSON, WRENCH, and CO.

JURORS AT DARLINGHURST.—Notice is hereby given, that the Jurors who have been summoned to the Criminal Court at Darlinghurst, on MONDAY next, will NOT be required to attend until TUESDAY, the 6th of April, at a quarter to 10 o'clock, a.m. JOHN O'NEILL BRENAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

DR. WARREN is anxious, through this medium, to return his most grateful and heartfelt thanks to those who gave such prompt and efficient assistance in rescuing his wife and child from their perilous position, attendant upon the gig accident which occurred in Woolloomooloo this morning, April 1st.

MR. CANE'S Boarding and Day School, Stanley-street. A vacancy for one boarder.

SCOTS' CHURCH—INDUCTION SERVICES.—The Rev. John Reid, of North Melbourne, will be inducted as colleague to the Rev. Dr. Lang, in the ministry of the Scots' Church, on SABBATH, the 4th instant. The services on the occasion will be conducted as follows:—
In the morning, at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Dr. Lang
In the afternoon, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. John Reid.
In the evening, at 7 p.m., also by the Rev. Mr. Reid.
A collection will be made at each of the services, in aid of the Church.
N.B.—A Public Meeting will be held in the evening of TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at seven o'clock, to welcome the Rev. Mr. Reid to this important sphere of ministerial labour. The attendance of the religious public generally is respectfully invited on the occasion.

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, DARLINGHURST.—The above Church will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY next, 4th April (Easter Day) on which occasion SERMONS will be preached—in the Morning by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney; in the Evening by the Rev. A. H. Stephen.
Collections will be made after each service in aid of the building fund.
A plan of the pews is in course of preparation, and the Churchwardens will shortly be in a position to receive applications from parties desirous of taking sittings.
GILBERT ELIOTT, M. H. STEPHEN, R. JOHNSON } Churchwardens.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Newtown Circuit.—Sermons on behalf of the Sabbath Schools of the Circuit will be preached on SUNDAY next, being Easter Sunday, at the following places—
Newtown, at 11 a.m., by Rev. J. Eggleston
Ditto, at 6.30 p.m., by Rev. J. Millard.
Also, at Canterbury, Ashfield, Moorfields, Peaks, Botany, Tempe, Cook's River, Botany Bay, Rocky Point, Camperdown, and Petersham. Appointments as per plan.
Collections in aid of the funds will be made at the close of each of the services.
On Easter Monday (weather permitting) the Newtown, Camperdown, Botany, Botany Bay, Tempe, Rocky Point, and Petersham schools, are to assemble at Newtown school-house not later than half-past nine a.m., and proceed to the Railway Station; from thence by train to Ashfield, and meet the Ashfield, Canterbury, Moorfields, and Peaks Schools on the ground adjoining the Chapel, when they will receive their annual address and refreshments.
Parents and friends can proceed by the ordinary trains. Special arrangements having been made for the conveyance of children and teachers only. The public meeting usually held on Easter Monday evening, is postponed until further notice.
ROBERT DUNLOP, secretary to the committee.

MR. EMERY will PREACH (D.V.) THIS EVENING at Mr. Miles' School-room, Kent-street. Service, half-past six o'clock.

EASTER SUNDAY.—The Organ recently purchased for the Unitarian Congregational Church, Macquarie-street, being now completed, it will be used on SUNDAY next, April 4th.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY, the 5th of April next, of all those favourable to the erection of a Presbyterian College, within the Sydney University; the said College to be established in accordance with the Westminster standards. The chair will be taken by his Excellency the Governor-General, at seven o'clock.
JOHN MOON, JOHN M'GIBBON } Joint Secretaries.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of a prior engagement of the School of Arts, the Public MEETING will be held in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street.
JOHN MOON, JOHN M'GIBBON, } Secretaries.

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—An Extraordinary General MEETING of the proprietors is hereby called to take place on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Company's office, to authorise the Board of Directors to raise a loan or loans; and to issue debentures, in accordance with the 47th clause of the Company's Act of Incorporation. By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, secretary.
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, April 1.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE.—This being Good Friday, the Board will meet for the discount of bills TO-MORROW, 3rd instant, at the usual hour, 12 o'clock. 2nd April.
R. WOODHOUSE, Secretary.

EASTER MONDAY.—PIER HOTEL, Manly Beach.—A good substantial dinner will be laid in the saloon, at 2 o'clock sharp p.m., 2s. 6d.
A superior quadrille band is engaged to play during the afternoon in the saloon, and on the green sward. Parties of known respectability only will be admitted, free of charge. PHILIP COHEN.

GOOD FRIDAY.—PIER HOTEL, Manly Beach.—A Table d'Hote, consisting of fish, or meats, &c., ready at 2 o'clock sharp p.m., 2s. 6d.
A superior band will play in the saloon during the afternoon.

HOT CROSS BUNS, of a superior quality, after 4 p.m. THIS DAY, up to FRIDAY, 11 a.m. HOLMES, King-street East. Thursday, 1st April.

HOT CROSS BUNS.—GOOD FRIDAY.—The Best Currant, Spiced, and Plain Hot Cross Buns are to be had at WILLIAMS', 38, Pitt-st., opposite Brougham-place, and at 87, Pitt-st., opposite the Theatre.

THIS DAY, Hot Cross Buns. KURTZ and SHADLER, Hunter-street.

MRS. and MISS DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, 2, Lower Fort-street.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed away a light brown coloured BULLDOG. The above reward will be given to any person who brings the same back to Parker's Family Hotel, York-street. Any person hiding the same will be prosecuted.

LOST, between Bourke-street, Surry Hills and Mr. John Kearey's, Pitt-street, a Plated SOCKET and SPRING of a Carriage Lamp. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mr. JOHN KEAREY.

LOST, This Afternoon, between the Circular Quay and South Sydney, a GOLD FOB CHAIN, with seals and key attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by taking the same to Mr. PILFOLD'S, Royal Admiral, Macquarie-place. 1st April.

TO BUILDERS and Bricklayers.—TENDERS are required for performing the Brickwork of the Sacred Heart Presbytery, Darlinghurst. The plans and specification may be seen at St. Mary's Cathedral, and the tenders are to be addressed to the Rev. JOHN P. SHERIDAN, Botany-street, Surry Hills, on or before the 6th April.

TENDERS for COALS.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, 10th April, for the supply of two thousand tons of A. A. Company's screened Newcastle coals—1000 tons delivered into the hulk Exchange, at Hobson's Bay, Melbourne, and 1000 tons into the hulk Prosperity, at Hobart Town, in quantities not exceeding 400 tons each, delivery during the months of May, June, July, and August. Terms, cash on delivery, to be taken on the pit certificates or weighed at the option of the T. S. N. Company's agents. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, T. S. N. Company. Sydney, April 1.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented, and application made to the Legislature of New South Wales, in the next ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the 'Commercial Banking Company of Sydney,' and for other purposes therein named," by enacting that it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to sell shares in its own stock over which it holds a lien, and that the said Corporation may take security for any liability to the said Corporation. Dated this eighteenth day of March, A.D. 1858. R. J. and G. WANT, solicitors for the said Company.

SOUTH HEAD ROADS.—The Commissioners of the Trust hereby give notice, that any horses, cattle, pigs, &c., found straying upon any of the Roads comprised in their Trust, will be impounded.
By order of the Commissioners,
C. R. LANGLEY, Surveyor.
Sydney, 2nd April.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY admitted into Partnership my son JOHN KINGDON CLEEVE and Mr. WILLIAM HOLME DAVIS, and the business will in future be carried on under the style or firm of J. K. CLEEVE and CO.—Dated this first day of April, A.D. 1858. J. K. CLEEVE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day admitted Mr. W. FREDERICK CAPE (late in the office of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.) as a partner in his business, which will, in future, be conducted under the firm of LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street North. W. J. LENNON. Sydney, 1st April.

MR. W. FREDERICK CAPE (late in the office of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.) begs to intimate to his friends, that he has THIS DAY entered into partnership with Mr. W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street. Sydney 1st April.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife, MARY ANN JONES or TOUNSON, left her home without any provocation, I warn the public from giving her, or her sister PRISCILLA GREEN, credit on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts they may contract. EVANS JONES, 7 and 8, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 25th March, 1858.
PAYMENT OF PILOTAGE RATES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the first of April next all rates of pilotage which have hitherto been paid to the Superintendent of Lights, Pilot, and Navigation, or to any other officer of the Department of the Harbour Master, will be paid, in Sydney, to the Collector of Customs, or at the respective outstations to the Officer of Customs, or pilot in charge.
HENRY LANE, Secretary to the Treasury.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto carried on by the undersigned under the style of "DICK and BROWN," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated this thirty-first day of March, 1858.
ALEXANDER DICK.
S. C. BROWN.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Wingecarribee, Berrima, a well bred, up standing, roan GELDING, 16 hands high, branded JK conjoined on the shoulder, large front feet. £2 will be given on delivery of the Horse to the undersigned; or £1 for information leading to his recovery.
J. EVELYN LIARDET, Berrima, March 27.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Notice is hereby given that all Cattle and Horses found TRESPASSING on the Runnymede, Virginia, Ellerby, and Fairy Mount Runs, after the first day of June next, will be sent to the nearest pound.
ALEXANDER MACKELLAR.

NOTICE.—If Mr. ARMSTRONG, who left a Horse on Exeter Farm, South Creek, the 24th May, 1856, does not come and pay for his grazing, &c., he will be sold in thirty-one days to defray expenses. JAMES H. M'KAUGHAN. March 31.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes to proceed to the country as Dressmaker and Needlewoman, or to take charge of a baby, or anything not menial. Address, R.V., HERALD Office.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted, by the undersigned, a stout Youth, 15 or 16 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Press. F. CUNNINGHAME, King-street East.

CHIEF OFFICER Wanted. Apply from 2 to 3 o'clock p.m., LENDER, MULLER, and CO., foot of King-st.

DEAF and DUMB.—Any one competent to educate the above please to forward their address to Mrs. HURST, Goulburn.

EDUCATION.—A thoroughly experienced tutor, of collegiate education, receives a few Boys for instruction in the several branches of a liberal education. The advantages offered are private tuition on school terms. Address S. M. D., Post Office.

JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.—Wanted 20 or 30. State lowest cash price to H., HERALD Office.

LEGAL.—Wanted, two competent Clerks. ALEXANDER DICK, Solicitor, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PIANOFORTE and SINGING.—A Gentleman of English experience in tuition takes town pupils at two guineas per quarter, in the country at half a guinea advance; also by the lesson. Address HERALD, care of Mr. Clarke, 52, late 60, Market-street.

REQUIRED, a furnished Sitting Room; one with a verandah preferred. L. E. L., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, by a Gentleman, Board and Residence with a private family. Address, stating terms, L. M., Post Office.

STABLE-BOY.—Wanted, a strong active Lad, to assist in the stable, and make himself useful; he will be required to live on the premises, and will have his board. Apply to W. G. LAMBERT, senior, York-street Horse Bazaar.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Young Gentleman, respectably connected in the colony, and of industrious and business habits, who has been for the last two years at sheep and cattle stations, where he has had charge during the absence of the principals, and is now considered well qualified for pastoral pursuits, is desirous of an engagement to take charge or assist in the management of a Station, wherein he can have an interest; the advertiser is prepared to make a cash payment to the amount of £500; satisfactory references given. Address U. W., 333, Crown-street, Sydney.

WANTED a third Cook. Apply on board the steamer London, this day, between 9 and 10.

WANTED by a young Person, a situation as Barmaid. Address, E.H., Barry's Coffee Rooms, 544, George-st.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Harness-maker; to a competent person liberal wages. Apply to S. ALEXANDER.

WANTED, a Butler. Apply, at 2 o'clock, at 3, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by an experienced Person, a Situation, either in a counting-house or as Traveller, having a thorough knowledge of colonial business and the Colonies, and can be well recommended. Apply W. P., Post Office, Glebe.

WANTED, Washing; terms, 2s. per dozen. Apply Mrs. BRISTOW, 26, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for the country, a Man accustomed to handle Horses. J. M. WRIGHT, Circular Quay Bond.

WANTED, 2000 Dozen Wine and Porter Bottles. F. MILLER, Parramatta.

WANTED, a first-rate Female Cook; unexceptionable references will be required. Apply to the Housekeeper, Government House.

WANTED to be Known—Portraits, 5s., with case. 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a smart Boy. Apply J. CLINTON, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a competent Waiter; reference required. Apply CUNNINGHAM'S Commercial Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a Lad, about 16 or 18 years of age, where he will have a chance of learning a good business. T. BATES, 22, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a competent Dressmaker, to proceed to Campbelltown. Apply to Mrs. ACHESON, 495, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

WANTED, a first-rate Cook; also a Lad, to wait at table and make himself generally useful. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Situation, as Wet Nurse, by a respectable Married Woman. Enquire at the Steam Boat Inn, corner of Kent-street and Margaret-place.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid, liberal wages will be given. Apply, all this week, to Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid. Apply 24, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a Situation as Coachman and Groom, thoroughly understands his business. Good references. Address J. W., to the care of Mr. E. Jones, 332, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Lady, who is fully competent to undertake the finishing of her pupils in music and singing. Unexceptionable references required. Apply for address, Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

WANTED, by a Lady, Board and Lodging, in a respectable family, in the vicinity of the Racecourse. M. A., News Office, 555, George-street.

WANTED, a Garden Labourer. Apply to THOMAS MAHER, Randwick.

WANTED, a stout active Lad, to be generally useful. Apply A. GRIBBEN and SONS, Elizabeth-st. Forge.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a new or secondhand Hay Press. Apply W. PRITCHARD, Produce Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart Female General Servant, and to assist in the bar, for the country. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Wet-nurse, to take the charge of a child three months old. Address F. H., No. 6, Henrietta-street, Chippendale,—stating terms and residence.

WANTED, a smart Lad, for the steamer Illawarra. Apply, THIS MORNING, before 9 o'clock, Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED a Boy. Apply PRINS and MOOY, carpenters and joiners, Pitt-street South.

ABERGLASSYN HOUSE.—To LET, or for SALE, Aberglassyn House, delightfully situated on the Hunter, but free from floods, about two miles from West Maitland, containing about twenty spacious rooms, inclusive of drawing and dining rooms, with cellars, detached kitchen, and other out-houses, and a constant supply of excellent water laid on the premises. Immediately in front of the house is a paddock of about twelve acres, and adjoining it a paddock of about twenty acres, fit for grazing or other purposes; together with a garden and vineyard of about ten acres, laid out to the best advantage, with trellis work—about 100 orange trees in full bearing, and other fruit trees in great variety. Some conception may be formed of the magnificent style in which the house has been built, and the grounds laid out, when it is stated that the original proprietor, George Hobler, Esq., expended upwards of £20,000 on the house alone. For terms, cards to view, and other particulars, apply at the Office, West Maitland, or personally to WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen, 14, Macquarie-place.

[illegible]

INDIA.

By way of Melbourne, H.M. war steamer Megæra has brought news from Calcutta to the 12th of February, a brief outline of which appeared in a portion only of our issue yesterday morning.

We are indebted to our Melbourne contemporaries for the following particulars of the leading events in the disturbed districts, since the date of last advices, viz., 23rd January.

The most note-worthy event is the trial of the King of Delhi, which, although it had lasted five days, was still proceeding when the steamer sailed. It commenced on the 27th of January.

The system of flying columns was working extremely well. Several strong bodies of insurgents had been cut up or dispersed.

The troops of Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese Maharajah, had gained a great victory over the Rajah of Gondah.

The captured mutineers were being tried by drum-head court-martial.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose with his Madrasses was at Sehore, and Sir Robert Hamilton was about to start for Saugor.

We have received (says the *Bengal Hurkaru*) the following for publication, from government message received by electric telegraph, from Allahabad, 8th February (Monday). The advanced Goorkhas attacked the enemy, 10,000 strong, under Rajah of Gondah, and defeated them, killing fifty, and totally dispersing the remainder. One artillery wagon captured. Our loss, one killed, two wounded. The Goorkha force will commence crossing the Gogra, near Tanda, on the 14th instant. We notice that the telegraphic communication between Shergolly and Benares is interrupted; there is little doubt but the mischief has been done by the rebels. A correspondent at Shergolly tells us that Ummer-Sing is still at Ohotas-Ghur, and consequently quite near enough to the grand road to have it in his power to indulge in annoyances of this description.

A letter from an officer in Jung Bahadoor's force mentions that a party were to leave head-quarters immediately to attack a village held by the insurgents, in which some of our officers from Faizaniad had been murdered in July.

A letter dated Sehore, 14th January, contains the following:—The Bohal contingent had been disarmed. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., arrived here on the 10th instant, and took command of the second brigade. There were a great many prisoners. Nearly 150 were shot by musketry on the 12th. Twelve were killed in an attempt to escape on Tuesday night. Ten more prisoners were executed yesterday. Drum-head court-martial is now sitting. There are some hundreds to try yet, all Indore mutineers.

The following telegram had been received at Calcutta, from Sir Robert Hamilton. Fort of Raturgh was evacuated during night of 28th January. Fazel Mahomed Khan was taken prisoner trying to escape, and is now going to be hanged over the gateway.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Futtehpore, January 30th:—"And now about the fight we had on the 27th. A lot of Mahomedan fanatics, with four guns, came and established themselves in a holy place about sixteen miles from this, up the river. Brigadier Hope, with ten guns, two thousand infantry, and some cavalry, were sent to wipe them away. We marched at ten o'clock at night from this, and arrived before the enemy's position at about eleven, as we had to halt to wait the clearing up of a heavy fog. We found them in a very unmilitary position, from which, by a judicious application of cross fire, we soon dislodged them. Our cavalry pursued, and cut up a good number of them. We took their four guns, bivouacked for the night, and came back here on the 28th. Our loss would have been very small had it not been for the accidental explosions of captured ammunition, by which some twenty-four of our infantry men were very much injured."

The following is from Bhaugulpore, dated the 31st January: "Everything is quiet here at present. Some disturbances, however, are said to have taken place in the Singhboom district, but we have no cause for alarm at this place. The local authorities, albeit, have recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the temporary entertainment of the extra police and treasury guards should be extended for six months more."

The following is from a correspondent at Allahabad, dated February 8, 1858:—"Our gallant Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, arrived by train this evening. His Excellency, notwithstanding the sharp work he has had since he was last here, is looking remarkably well and hearty. The troops were drawn up at the station, and the moment Sir Colin placed his foot on the platform they came to the 'present arms.' The chief, however, seemed to think the parade unnecessary, for he trotted off, saying: 'That will do; don't mind me. Soldiers, you can go home; I know my way well enough.'" It is not yet known how long he will remain here, but when he goes, it will be to teach the pandies that they require "a lang shankit spune to sup kail wi' the deil," as one of the Highlanders quaintly remarked.

A letter from Allahabad, 8th February, states:—"The advanced Goorkhas attacked the enemy, *ten thousand strong*, under the Rajah of Gondah, and defeated them, killing fifty, and totally dispersing the remainder. An artillery wagon captured: our loss one killed, and two wounded. The Goorka force will commence crossing the Gogra, near Tanda, on the 14th instant."

The following is an extract of a letter from Newra Grant, about 60 miles N.W. of the station of Goruckpore. The Tigra alluded to there is a village 14 miles from the same and in the same direction:—"Ere this you must have heard of the re-occupation of the Goruckpore by Jung-Bahadoor and his troops. We were then in Azimghur, but on hearing of it eight of us made a start, and got in quite safe via Gopalpore. The Nazim had not done much harm to the station, save making a sort of entrenchment round the magistrate's house, and unroofing a few bungalows. The church, hospitals, gaols, bath, and cutcherries were as good as the day we left them, minus panes of glass."

A correspondent at Cawnpore says:—"I think that about the latter end of this month you may look for the great blow to be struck. The chief is getting an enormous number of guns together, and rightly too, for that arm must chiefly be depended on in the coming struggle. From what I can learn it seems to me that ammunition cannot be obtained quite fast enough, and from experience Sir Colin knows that to chase the niggers out of Lucknow a large supply will be needed, and is not disposed to risk the chance of running short. Although there is a 'split in the cabinet' at Lucknow; although dissension is lessening the number of our foes daily, still there are quite enough sepoys left in Lucknow, and will be found there when we attack, to make it more than probable that we shall have some very heavy fighting. The case of the men now holding Lucknow is so desperate that it will be a second Secundra Bagh on a greater scale, and '*guerra a la morte*' will be the motto of the belligerents. There can be but little doubt that every day the rebels feel that the avenger is drawing nearer still. With nothing in their rear but the Terai; and east, west, and south a circle of remorseless foes closing gradually but surely upon them, they know that but one fate awaits them—death. Desperation will add to their cowardice and cunning, and there is little doubt that the highways and bye-ways of Lucknow will be studded with every offensive device that Oriental craft can bring against us, that every street will be barricaded, and every loopholed house or garden wall will swarm with hidden foes, and to oppose our unsheltered troops to their fire would be both useless and senseless. There is sound policy in Sir Colin's waiting until he shall have got such an artillery force together as will, from its very weight of fire, drive them from their ratholes. Once get them into the 'open,' and, although they should outnumber us tenfold, the British bayonet and the Sikh tulwar will make short work of them."

A letter from Cawnpore, dated 29th January, states that they are greatly improving and enlarging the entrenched camp there, as some dread exists of a second attack. The trees in the neighbourhood of the entrenchment are being cleared away—a very necessary measure, for it was principally under their cover, and that of the buildings, that the Gwalior rascals were enabled to creep in so close to our position. It seems that another attack is anticipated, but from what quarter our correspondent sayeth not.

We subjoin General Outram's last despatch from the Alumbagh:—

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., reporting the repulse of a large body of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack on his position on the 12th instant:—

"From Major-General J. Outram, commanding in Oude, to General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff of the Army in the East Indies.

"Camp Alumbagh, 12th January, 1858.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the rebels of Lucknow attacked my position this morning, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

"In consequence of reports that Mousoob Allie was collecting men and receiving reinforcements from Lucknow to intercept my communications, I sent a stronger escort than usual with my convoy, now on its way from Cawnpore, consisting of 450 infantry, 4 guns, and 80 cavalry.

"The rebels were encouraged by this reduction of my force to meditate an attack, of which I received information for several days, and yesterday evening more definite accounts induced me to expect them at sunrise this morning. I therefore made such dispositions of my force and outposts as were necessary, and troops breakfasted at daybreak and were all in readiness.

"About sunrise this morning large masses of the enemy were seen on my left front, and they gradually spread round the whole front and flanks of the position, extending from opposite to our left rear outpost to near Jellalabad on our right, a distance at least six miles, and amounting at the lowest estimate to 30,000 men.

"As soon as their movements were decidedly in advance, the brigades, the right mustering 743 and the left 733 Europeans and 100 men of the regiment of Ferozepore, were formed in front of their lines.

"The enemy first advanced upon my left front and flank, covered by a large body of skirmishers, on which I detached two regiments of the left brigade to support the outposts, and extended in skirmishing order on their flanks, whilst the third regiment was held in reserve; at the same time, Major Olpherts, with four horse battery guns, supported by a detachment of the military trains, was directed to check the enemy on my left rear, where their cavalry showed in the greatest strength. The volunteer and native cavalry were drawn up to protect the rear of the camp, which at this time appeared to be threatened.

"The right brigade remained on its ground.

"As soon as the enemy were fairly within range they were exposed to a severe fire of artillery from Alum Bagh, and from the advanced batteries of my outposts on the left front and centre, and fled with the utmost precipitation, without having come within musket range, except at the left centre outposts, commanded by Captain Down, 1st Madras Fusileers, where a considerable number entered a grove of trees usually occupied by our outlying picquets, from which they were driven in a few minutes by the skirmishers of the outpost.

"On the left rear Major Olpherts moved out his guns at a gallop, and advancing well to his front completely drove off and dispersed a very large body of infantry and cavalry which was endeavouring to penetrate to our rear, turning them back towards the city, and doing much execution by the fire of his guns on their masses at 600 yards.

"At this time I received a report that Alum Bagh and my right advanced outpost of Jellalabad was threatened, and on proceeding to the right I found that the enemy had brought three horse artillery guns, supported by an immense mass of infantry, against picquet which connects my right with Jellalabad, and which had been strengthened to 100 men with two guns. I moved the regiment of Ferozepore and the 5th Fusiliers with two guns of Moir's bullock battery from the right brigade to the front, taking the enemy in flank and driving them back. They were then exposed to the fire of Maude's guns from Alum Bagh, which waved upon them with great effect.

"About this time the enemy again advanced on the left front and flank, their cavalry on this occasion being more to the front than before. A party of the latter galloped up to the rifle-pits in front of the left advanced outpost; but Alexander's and Clarke's guns opened on them and drove them back in confusion.

"About the same time the enemy on the right, again advancing from the heavy cover of groves and villages into which they had retreated, re-opened their guns on the Jellalabad picquet, but were finally silenced and driven off by the fire of Moir's two guns, which had been sent to the picquet to reinforce it, and replace the two guns originally there, which had been withdrawn to Jellalabad.

"Simultaneously with the attack above described, the enemy advanced upon Alum Bagh, and established themselves in the nearest cover, notwithstanding that they were seen to suffer severely from the artillery and rifle fire. About noon they also advanced into the open ground, and were immediately dispersed and driven back by the fire of Maude's guns and the riflemen from Alum Bagh.

"By 4 o'clock p.m. the whole of the enemy had disappeared and retired to the city or to their original positions in the gardens and villages in our front.

"Nothing could exceed the eagerness of the troops to come in contact with the rebels, nor their disappointment at their precipitate flight to the cover of their works the moment the guns opened and our line of skirmishers advanced.

"The artillery made excellent practice on the masses of the enemy, and in reply to the fire from their batteries, which was maintained on our outposts and Alum Bagh with little intermission.

"The casualties amount to one officer slightly, three privates slightly, and two severely wounded.

"I take this opportunity of sending a return of casualties during the last fortnight, including to-day's.

"The steadiness of the troops, and the promptitude with which my orders were carried out by my officers, gives me every assurance that the enemy's attack, if it had been as formidable as their forces were numerous, would have been signally defeated.

I have, &c.,

"J. Outram, Major-General, Commanding in Oude."

THE "WAR CORRESPONDENT" OF THE *TIMES* IN INDIA.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of 4th February, says:—The arrival of Mr. Russell, the *Times'* Correspondent, has made a greater impression in this country than the arrival of a newspaper correspondent anywhere ever made before. Enthusiastic persons are of opinion that Mr. Russell will set everything to-rights by a series of vigorous letters, and that after a few piquant exposures of something or somebody, the country will return to a state of peace and tranquillity, never more to be disturbed. We have the highest and heartiest admiration for Mr. Russell's talents, and the most sincere respect for his judgment and honesty. But to expect of him so much more than could be possibly accomplished by any man under similar circumstances, is merely to disappoint his friends and damage his reputation. Mr. Russell is now on his way up to Allahabad, whence he will join the Camp of the Commander-in-Chief. His observations of scenery, manners, customs, and character, made on the road, will be vigorous and graphic. Should he be called upon to chronicle military operations, he will bring to bear upon the task the practical experience which he has acquired as well as the vivid insight which is essentially his own. His narrative will be always clear and comprehensive, and rapid, rattling, brilliant, eloquent, exhilirating, and inspiring as opportunity is afforded by the occasion. He will fear neither to blame nor to praise, and will carefully and conscientiously strive to write the truth, and if not always the whole truth, nothing but the truth. In doing all this Mr. Russell will be performing a work in which he can have but few competitors, and which will sustain his reputation as one of the ablest men of the day. But beyond this it is idle to expect that Mr. Russell, with his slight acquaintance with the country, can do much. This gentleman has, we believe, been received with singular favour and distinction by the highest personage in this country, who has placed every facility for his progress through the province, at his disposal, and even, we are assured, all public documents bearing upon the questions which are likely to come under his review, the only desire of the authorities being publicity. All this must be very flattering and agreeable to Mr. Russell, who is thus afforded opportunities which no journalist in India has ever before enjoyed. But even these advantages cannot compensate for the want of practical experience, which India above all other countries requires for the comprehension of the great questions affecting her position and prosperity. Mr. Russell will doubtless be enabled to obtain a great deal of information in a shorter time and more direct manner than most persons, and he is just the man to make the most of whatever time or opportunity is afforded him. But he will find very soon that it is not so easy to learn India as some persons suppose. India is a country of nations, differing in language, creed, and even colour, about as much as the Eastern differs from the Western race. Without experience of these national features, and the thousand peculiarities of the country, it will be impossible to give a fair opinion upon the great questions concerning it, which the cleverest men who have ever been among us made the study of their lives. Mr. Russell will therefore have to be on his guard against a great deal of information which will be proffered to him from interested sources, against official documents placed at his disposal in which only one side of the question is set forth, against the thousand snares in fact, into which a man with a powerful pen and a high reputation may fall under the circumstances in which this gentleman is placed. He has a heavy responsibility resting upon him. His letters will be read by millions, and thousands will perhaps be influenced by them in their opinions upon the questions with which he has to deal. He should not therefore be lightly led away, and should remember that by any pliancy in this respect, he not only falls into a snare himself, but takes with him a large proportion of his countrymen.

THE TRIAL OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

The papers to hand only give the proceedings of the third, fourth, and fifth days, and even these with great brevity. We quote from the *Delhi Gazette* of 3rd February.

THIRD DAY, 29TH JANUARY.

The prisoner was brought into court in a palanquin, attended by his Wukeel, Gholam Abbas and two servants; the intelligent youth, Jawan Bukht, having very properly received a hint to remain in confinement since the first day, owing to a certain "free and easy" manner assumed by him during the first day's trial, and observed by most people in court. Up to past twelve the Court was occupied in having read to the prisoner the vernacular of the translations read to the Court the day previous; a process not very interesting to the Court, and apparently of little moment to the prisoner, who, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in the land of dreams;—and, except when anything particular struck him, continued unmindful of what was passing around him. Occasionally, however, when a particular passage was read from any of the documents, the dull eye might be seen to light up, and the bowed head would be raised to catch every word, a fact from which might be deduced in support of, or against the argument of the utter debility assumed occasionally being real or feigned.

From some supplies made by Gholam Abbas, the prisoner's Wukeel, to the prosecutor, it became evident that, as he was present in the palace throughout the rebellion, he might be useful as a witness, and at the suggestion of the prosecutor he was accordingly sworn and examined. As far as it went, this person's statement was, as might have been expected, in favour of his master, the prisoner, and consisted chiefly of a repetition of what we already know concerning the atrocities committed in Delhi on and after the 11th May by the rebel troops, and endeavours to impress upon the Court that the prisoner did all in his power to protect the late Mr. Fraser and Captain Douglass, even to seizing the latter by the hand, and restraining him from his purpose of going amongst the rebel troopers.

The Court closed its proceedings at four p.m., and adjourned till eleven a.m. of the following day.

FOURTH DAY, 30TH JANUARY.

The proceedings commenced with the continuation of the examination of Gholam Abbas, the prisoner's Wukeel. This proved to be a mere waste of time, the witness being one of the *non mi ricordo* class, determined to know nothing that could, by a recital, criminate the prisoner, his family, himself, or any one connected with the palace; and this soon became so apparent that he was twice or thrice reminded through the interpreter that he was giving his evidence upon oath. Nothing, however, was elicited from him, and he was permitted to resume his office of Wukeel to the prisoner, after being subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the Government prosecutor, Major Harriott.

The prosecutor then proposed that the petitions of the late Rajah of Bullubgurh, which were translated and read at the trial of that rebel, be accepted as evidence, which being agreed to, he proceeded to read to the court the English translations; and on these being concluded the interpreter read the originals for the benefit of the prisoner, who up to this time had been sleeping. He was awoke for the purpose, and appeared to listen attentively, making some remark at the conclusion of each, and indicating by signs during the reading that he knew nothing whatever about them! He appeared in much better health and humour than on any of the previous days, and laughed in great spirits as each successive paper was taken up to be read, as if quite amused at there being so many.

At 2 p.m. the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour, when the prisoner had a pull at his hookah; after which the reading of the documents in the original was resumed, and lasted till 4 p.m., when the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

It is perhaps not a very remarkable fact, that of the many native witnesses whose evidence had been taken against the ex-king, not one has confessed that he knew of the massacre of any Europeans whatever in the palace. The atrocities committed there, and probably perpetrated by the very villains who deny all knowledge of them, were, according to their statements, given on oath, only heard of by them, and no traces of the fearful deeds were left to tell the tale.

FIFTH DAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

The trial was resumed this morning. The prisoner was, to all appearance, not so well as on Saturday. He scarcely noticed the proceedings, but lay coiled up upon his couch, apparently asleep, from which state he was roused whenever it was absolutely necessary for him to listen to any document about to be read.

Up to nearly half-past one o'clock the Court was occupied in reading documents in the vernacular; but when these had been disposed of, the translations of the military papers were read, and afforded considerable amusement to the Court. These consisted chiefly of petitions from "the Lord Sahib, Mirza Mogul, Commander in Chief of the Royal army;" Bukht Khan Bahadur, and other rank traitors, upon various subjects. In some the helpless state of the "infidels" was set forth in the most glowing terms, pointing out how, with very slight assistance and delay, they would be sent to a place, which even Mohammedan murderers are never to see, others pointing out how certain districts had been brought under the "Royal rule" and treasure too, by the revolt of those whose duty it was to guard its safety; while all were full of hatred to the "infidels," and unbounded love for the miserable object under trial, whose appearance would have excited laughter, but for the fearful atrocities perpetrated by his sanction. To most of these documents the prisoner's autograph order and signature in pencil is attached, and in no single instance is it in opposition to the general desire of the rebel army to exterminate the British.

At 2 p.m. the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour, and at the expiration of that time resumed its sitting, when the reading of the translations was concluded, and the originals in the vernacular commenced and continued till the usual time of adjournment—4 p.m.

A professional artist was in attendance making a sketch of the prisoner, as he lay on his couch.

"THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD!"

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, called to do honour to the memory of Generals Neill, Havelock, and Nicholson, it was unanimously carried, "That a subscription be opened for the purpose of erecting in Calcutta a suitable monument to the memory of Generals Havelock, Neill, and Nicholson, and their brave companions in arms, who fell nobly in the service of their country during the siege of Delhi, and the defence and relief of Lucknow." This was one of many resolutions. From the *Hurkaru's* report we extract the following beautiful tribute, which was uttered by Mr. Ritchie, the mover of the above:—

"The deaths of each of the distinguished men whose services we are met specially to celebrate, deeply as we mourn them, carry with them much of comfort as much of glory. Each did his appointed work on earth, and each did that work so well that it were sin to say that his life was incomplete; nay, we may say that his life would have been incomplete had it not been followed by such a death. Look at the death of the glorious Neill. He fell pressing through a gateway at Lucknow thronged with the dead, the dying, and the advancing hosts of the British avengers of blood, at the head of his own beloved regiment, with everything to urge the warriors onwards, and to make a moment's pause as repugnant to his nature as it was perilous, and yet the hero paused on his onward course, and that pause, exposing him to steady, murderous aim from behind the treacherous loophole, cost his precious life. But he paused for no work of slaughter, but for a work of mercy—not to strike down a foeman, but moisten from his own flask the lips of a poor private, who had sunk wounded or exhausted by his side. We all remember that beautiful story, dear to us from our childhood, of Sir Philip Sidney, when dying on the field of Zutphen, waiving from him the cup of cold water that was offered to him with the words: "Give it to that poor man; his necessity is greater than mine." That deed of the Christian warrior is and ever will be unsurpassed, but is it not now equalled? Was not the charity as lovely, the self-denial as sublime, which could stay the advancing footsteps of the fiery Neill, eager to avenge his slaughtered countrymen and countrywomen, that he might succour his poor, faithful, simple hearted follower as those which animated even the noble Sidney? And when after we are gone our children's children shall be taught the last words of the gentle warrior-poet at Zutphen, shall they not also read with glowing hearts and moistened eyes of the undaunted Neill dying at Lucknow? Then, turn we to the death of the heroic Nicholson. He *fell* a youth in years, a veteran in the wisdom of his counsels, in the multitude of his campaigns, in the splendour of his achievements. He fell as a soldier would wish to fall, at the head of his gallant troops, with the shout of victory in his ears; but *long after he fell* mortally wounded, he resisted being carried to the rear, and remained heedless of the agony of his wounds, heedless of the shadows of death closing around him, to animate his troops, checked—but only for a while, in their advance by the loss of such a leader. Was not such a death worthy of such a life? And will not the Cabul Gate, where he fell, as his gallant comrade has told us with such feeling, live in future British story as live those heights of Abraham on which there fell, a century ago, another youthful hero, the immortal Wolfe, like him in the number of his years, like him in his noble qualities and aptitude for command, like him in the love and confidence he inspired in all around him, and like him in the wail of sorrow with which his death marred the joy of the nation in the hour of victory? As to the gallant Havelock, the privilege of a soldier's death on the actual field of battle was denied him. But never, probably, did a soldier meet, or wish to meet, from comrade a nobler, simpler, truer epitaph than that which our beloved friend Outram (for so I am sure he would wish us to call him, and who still, thank God, lives to receive our thanks,) who has so well been called by Mr. Cochrane, the generous, noble hearted Outram wrote of his friend, "Worn out by toil and exposure," so runs the despatch, "he lived long enough to witness the end for which he had fought so nobly, and to receive the valued token of his sovereign's approbation. But what a blessing, and considering all that he went through, what a marvel that he should have lived so long! May we not say without profaneness or irreverence that he who in the days of old preserved His apostles through perils of the heathen, perils of false brethren, perils of the wilderness, in weariness and painfulness, in watching often, in fastings often, in hunger and thirst, until His work was done, preserved also by means as providential and well nigh as marvellous, through perils well nigh as appalling, the modern soldier of the cross, the champion of civilisation, the armed apostle of the cause of humanity, upon his mission of deliverance to the captive, of light to those that lay in the shadow of darkness, of life to those that seemed appointed to die? And when he, thus marvellously preserved, had finished the good work set before him, think you not that he too could exclaim, 'I am now ready to be offered up; to depart. I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith?" With such thoughts as these methinks, we the Christian countrymen of Havelock and of Neill and Nicholson console ourselves, for the loss of our heroes is the hour of their triumph. For us the keen and bitter disappointment; the monument of woe; the funereal cypress. For them, the hero's triumph, the patriot's reward, the martyr's palm. The man who dare not recognise the hand of God going forth with our armies, guiding and sustaining our leaders, animating our troops in their advance against the votaries of worse idols than Belial, or Moloch, or Chemos; against the murderers of Christian men and women, and of those little ones for whom we know our heavenly Master careth, and upon the offenders against whom he has denounced a fearful doom, would not, methinks, awake from his slumber if one were to rise from the dead to tell him it was so.

REVOLUTION IN THE CHURCH.

(From the British Standard.)

The heading of this article indicates the views of the High Party in so far as they are represented by Mr. Beresford Hope, relative to the work of the Church among the millions. Nothing will satisfy him but a thorough revision of the constitution and a radical alteration of the policy of the Church of England. The parochial system is effete, useless, and wholly inadequate to meet the pressing necessities of the case. The Church has lost ground by relying on it; and, therefore, as the remedy, the only step is the immediate abdication of its exclusive rights. It must recover the advantages it has forfeited, not by drawing tighter the reins of the present system, not by multiplying small, ill-paid curacies, or "encouraging the spasmodic efforts of the delegates of Volunteer Committees." Every town of above a certain cypher of population ought to have its one head clergyman, who should preside over the evangelisation of the whole community. "There is a name," he adds, "1800 years old for such head clergyman, and it stands to reason that he had better assume it, and be entitled Bishop."

Such is the scheme which the honorable member proposes; and its effect, our readers need hardly be told, would be to overthrow entirely the present system of the Church of England. Mr. Hope is no Radical; he is a Conservative in politics, and the principles which he otherwise holds, partake of the same hue. His idea is a long standing one—a conviction, forced upon him by a variety of circumstances, not the least of which are Mr. Spurgeon's crowded "following," "the counter move at Exeter Hall, Mr. Edouart's prohibition, and the consequent opening of Westminster Abbey, and the bill of Lord Shaftesbury."

The tone of Mr. Hope is moderate; he does not abuse the Evangelical section of the Church of England, nor does he praise his own party at their expense, but he deprecates that either the peer, or the dignitary of the Church should be left to do the work single handed. The bill before the House does not solve the problem; he declares the issue fully—either the Church is fit to do the work, or it is not. He believes that it is, and states his plan.

Mr. Hope, in effect, denies that his proposal is at all revolutionary; it is simply returning to the pattern of early Christendom, to that system which won Alexandria, Antioch, and Rome, to the faith of the crucified. The honorable gentleman adduces an argument in favour of his plan, from the fact that the Church is Episcopal and Established. The former attribute concentrates the staff who regulate, and that main body for whose welfare the staff itself exists, into certain groups called dioceses, under a head called Bishop, the modification of the Greek word for overseer. Thus the episcopal aspect of the Church is that of aggregation. But it is also established; and a main characteristic of this establishment is, that it distributes the regulating staff, "seizing" them respectively of certain freehold rights (regulated on the general principles of all real property), over the spiritual concerns of definite circumscriptions, called parishes.

Mr. Hope is apparently oblivious to the fact, that this is the very reason why his plan, in the present phase of the establishment, is an impossibility. His subsequent conclusion, that "the establishment phase of the Church is, therefore, disjunctive," is incoherent. These two characteristics are the leading features of the Church of England. Although Mr. Hope arrives at the definite conclusions which we stated at the outset, he is by no means clear as to the process by which he arrives at them. He is intent on making every large town a bishoprick, and establishing in the smaller ones of what are known as "missions" among the Tractarians. Every parish is to have its "Bishop," with a staff of clergy, a primitive usage. Mr. Hope objects to the present office of Bishop, inasmuch as temporal dignity results in a loss of spiritual perfection.

The scheme, if somewhat monastic, is characterised by unity. He contends that the towns would exhibit the high-pressure activity which co-operation always produces, on the *overseer* directing, and yet mitigated by his staff of coadjutors; some adapted to and great in one branch of the clerical office—others in another; this man a stirring preacher in the Church—that one persuasive in the house of mourning or of sin; the third a careful and wise steward of the charities intrusted to their ministrations; the fourth the patient and winning instructor of youth.

Mr. Hope has either lived before his time, or after; a day may come when the world will hear him, but it will not now. The stringent nature of the Episcopate, the forced hard work, the absolute control, in fact, the whole machine character of the scheme would, we are inclined to think, but ill suit the taste of modern society. Were the question really as to a radical change in the organisation of the Church, were that great body about to begin *de novo*, it must be matter for consideration among the many other schemes to which such a proposition would give rise. But now, the minds of men are fixed, and it must be improved by partial legislation. Take what can be got, in hope of future instalments, must be the motto. To change the constitution of the Church would indeed be revolutionary, even if possible, extended as it is all over the land, and with all its ramifications of patronage. To obtain the consent of the incumbents and rectors, some of whom hold their livings in their own right, would be no mean task; and how to deal with dissentients would be a problem. The habits of the clergy are fixed; and really, save in form, we see but little real effective good to be derived from so sweeping an innovation. As at present organized, the clergy are, at least to some extent, their own masters; but here all actual liberty would be taken from them. In addition to this, the clergy of the present day are not condemned to celibacy, and, therefore, the scheme here propounded might prove inconvenient, especially if Mr. Hope intends the plan pursued in connection with some of the Tractarian churches to be carried out. We could specify one church in which all the "priests" live together in two houses. The floors have no carpets; their meals are eaten from tables on which no cloth is spread; the walls are adorned with crosses and pictures, such as are customarily hung in Romish places of worship. Such a style of things will not suit the mind of the average incumbent. Samuel of Oxford would prefer Cuddesden Palace to the leadership of one of these proposed monastic confraternities. But even were the plan ever so complete, the minutiæ could never be harmonised; obstacles insuperable would arise which not even the most zealous and earnest propagandist could overcome. The scheme, in a modified and isolated form, has been weighed in the balances, and found wanting. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, many years ago, gave up the vicarage of that town, and placed all the subordinate churches and chapels under his control, the town being divided into new parishes. But the experiment was a failure. So it must be henceforth; the tendency of increased power, on the one hand, might not unlikely lead to spiritual tyranny, and subordinate apathy on the other. The surest way to interest a man in any species of work is to awaken in him a sense of responsibility, and excite a feeling, that if good be not accomplished, the blame lies at his own door. The scheme would degenerate into centralised tyranny, and be productive of little else than internal discord and gloomy misanthropy.

POISONOUS PICKLES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Many of your readers are, doubtless, aware of "Analytical Sanitary Commission" established, some time ago in London, by the Editor of the *Lancet*.

I have reason to doubt, however, whether the beneficial results of the detection and exposure of the extensive adulterations of articles of food, resulting therefrom, have extended to similar articles imported into the colonies. I have long intended to take up the examination of this subject, and, as I before mentioned, have commissioned a friend to procure for me a microscope, for that purpose, and which I expect will shortly arrive.

In the meantime, I wish, through the medium of your columns, to point out an instance of this kind which I have already detected, and which any one may very easily, and by the help of a very simple test, ascertain for himself. There is nothing new in what I am about to state—the subject having been long known and frequently brought under the notice of the public; but such is the general apathy respecting these matters, that any process involving the smallest possible amount of trouble is seldom adopted. It is high time, however, that something should be done. It is bad enough to be cheated; but to be cheated and poisoned as well is *too* bad.

It has long been known that for the purpose of giving a bright green colour to pickles copper is used. I need not inform your readers that the various forms of this metal are highly injurious, and even dangerous, and that fatal results have occurred from their use in articles of diet.

Pickles, even when properly prepared, are not very digestible, and, therefore, seldom find a place at my table.

A bottle of "mixed pickles" was, however, a few days ago placed before me, which, from its taste, appearance, and some unpleasant consequences to one of my family, I was induced to test. I accordingly poured off a small phial of the vinegar, into which I immersed a small piece of bright iron wire. In three or four hours the wire exhibited a complete coating of copper, showing that that metal was present in most injurious amount.

For obvious reasons I abstain, at present, from publishing the name and address of the tradesman from whom this bottle was bought; but as there is, doubtless, more of the same kind in the market, I think I shall be doing only my duty of putting the public on their guard by giving the name and address of the professed makers of the article.

On one side of the bottle was a coloured label, bearing the following inscription:—"Mixed Pickles. Bégou Frères, E. Teillard and Co., and H. Jabourin, Bordeaux." On the other side was another label in blue and silver, with medallions of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and a long inscription laudatory of the articles manufactured by this firm.

These, therefore, who hereafter may be incautious enough to purchase pickles, so distinguished, will know what to expect.

ISAAC AARON, Officer of Health.

4, Hyde Park Terrace, Liverpool-street, March 27.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

The following most interesting paper (says the *Times*,) was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 12th of January, by Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., President of the Institution. He said,—

"He proposed to confine his observations to one portion of professional duties with which circumstances had induced personal experience—the principles and character of the French railway system; and this he was encouraged to attempt in consequence of the late president, Mr. Robert Stephenson, having so fully discussed the main features of English railways, the origin, progress, and results of which were in many respects strikingly dissimilar from those of the Continent. The practical results in England had been immense convenience and advantage to the public who used, and inadequate profit to those who had constructed, the railways: but in France the terms were reversed, the capital invested yielding a good profit, while the service to the public, although far in advance of all former means of conveyance, was still very limited. In contrasting the systems, it would be shown that the real difference was greater than was apparent on a mere comparison of per centage of income and profit; and that, other things being equal, the advantage might be assumed to be in favour of England in all that was essential to the success of improved communication; and, all circumstances being considered, the result should have been a higher rate of profit from railways in England than in France. The essential characteristics of the French system were, first, the determination by the State of the locality and direction of the main arterial lines of railway; and secondly, the process which the State, while adhering to its general rule of absolute control over the selection of lines, had thought proper to employ in order to obtain the desired progress in their construction. The terms of concession had undergone great variation at different periods of the French railway history, but the system had been invariably sustained by the conservative operation of the ruling principle, and it was this which had given to the French system the main advantage over the more liberal course pursued in England. In the former case the State absolutely determined the lines, favouring exclusively main arterial communications, and forbidding competition within special districts, while in the latter case the principles of competition had been not only admitted, but encouraged, with ruinous results to the shareholders. In the first projection of a line in France, the English system of parliamentary notices, deposit of plans, standing orders, committees, examinations, &c., were entirely dispensed with. The Government took the initiative in everything relating to public works. All railways must originate with or be sanctioned by the State, and when a Ministerial decision was pronounced in favour of the "public utility" of any line, the Minister of Public Works was authorised to satisfy himself of the *bona fides* and ability of the several competitors, to select the most eligible offer and to enter into a preliminary treaty, which, when approved by the Government and the Chamber or Senate, was ultimately signed by the Emperor and became law. The *cahier des charges*, fixing the conditions of the concession and the powers of the company, was settled at the same time. The Government furnished such plans, sections, and other data relative to the line as were in its possession, and the railway was then laid out. The *cahier des charges* allowed considerable latitude in the selection of the line. The preliminary survey, or *avant projet*, containing a general description of the line, with details of the curves, gradients, &c., was presented by the company to the Minister of Public Works, who, after consulting with the *Conseil des Ponts* and *Chaussées*, signified his approval through the Prefet to the company. Meanwhile plans and references were prepared for each commune or parish, showing how the roads, rivers, &c., were proposed to be crossed or deviated, which, being sent to the Prefet, were by him communicated to the mayors of the communes. Their receipt was notified on the doors of the church and of the Mairie, and by the beat of drum, and they remained during eight days for inspection by all who were interested. A proces-verbal was then drawn up of all objections for submission to the Prefet, by whom a commission was named, composed of members of the Conseil-General of the Department, the mayors of the communes interested, and the engineer of the company. The report from this commission was sent by the Prefet to the Government engineers appointed to report on the nature and fitness of the works, and to superintend the fulfilment of the clauses of the concession. The report of these engineers being then sent, with all plans, &c., to the Minister of Public Works, his final decision was obtained. The Prefet then made his *arrete de cessibilite*, declaring transferrable for public utility the parcels of land marked for expropriation. The Procureur Imperial of the civil court of each district then required from the Tribunal orders of expropriation. The civil tribunal examined whether all the formalities had been rigorously fulfilled, decreed the expropriation, and from that moment all the houses, land, &c., became the property of the company, by whom the amount of indemnity settled by agreement or by jury must be paid. The time occupied in these preliminaries varied from six to twelve months, but although tedious the process was not expensive, and it exempted the company from the doubtful and onerous charge to companies in England of getting a bill through Parliament at a cost which ever after remained a dead weight on the company. The first railway concession granted in France was in 1823, for a line 12 miles in length, from the coal-fields at St. Etienne to Andrezieux, on the Loire; in 1826 and 1828 other lines from the same district to Roanne and to Lyons were granted; these were all constructed entirely at the expense of the promoters. In 1838 the lines from Strasbourg to Basle, Paris to Havre, Paris to Orleans, and Lille to Dunkerque, were conceded to private companies but the funds not being provided, the concessions partially lapsed. In 1842 a law was passed authorizing the State to construct the railways up to 'formation level,' and to let for a term of years the working of the lines to companies who would provide the permanent way, engines, and rolling stock. This had the effect of giving considerable impulse to the railway system, and induced the importation of foreign capital. The law was subsequently modified by the State granting 'subventions' of money, instead of constructing the earthworks, &c. Up to 1842 the concessions granted were under 800 miles, but in that year alone upwards of 1400 miles were sanctioned. Among these were—Paris to Lille and Valenciennes, Rouen to Havre, Paris to Strasbourg, Paris to Lyons, Avignon to Marseilles, Orleans Vierzon, Vierzon and Bourges, Orleans to Bordeaux. Nearly all the concessions since 1842 had been based on the law of that year, or were in the modified form of giving a 'subvention' in lieu of works, with a minimum guaranteed interest of four per cent, and an extension of term to 99 years. To this combination of pecuniary aid, with a guarantee of interest, may be ascribed the rapid increase in the development of the French railway system since 1842. It was remarkable that this timely aid granted by the State had been thoroughly successful, and in no case had the guarantee for interest ever been claimed; thus the object had been completely fulfilled without any loss to the State. The financial condition of the French railways was exhibited in the following table:

	Private capital.	Contributions of the State.	Lengths of lines conceded.	Length of lines opened.
	£	£	Miles.	Miles.
From 1823 to 1842 ...	7,000,000	130,000	550	—
" 1843 to 1847 ...	17,000,000	9,780,000	2550	1156
" 1848 to 1851 ...	8,000,000	12,000,000	—	—
" 1852 to 1854 ...	29,390,000	3,840,000	3770	2900
" 1855 to 1856 ...	35,320,000	1,500,000	7630	4300
	96,710,000	26,440,000		
Still to complete	41,250,000	9,400,000		
	137,960,000	35,840,000		
	35,840,000			
Total	173,800,000			

The total cost, therefore, of the 7030 miles conceded was estimated at about £24,600 per mile, of which £19,600 was to be provided by the companies, and £5000 by the State. What the actual cost would ultimately be was not yet ascertainable. The fluctuations in the amount granted at different periods by the State were shown to have arisen from the necessary modifications of the law, the abandoning the reversionary interest in the railways, the guaranteeing 4 per cent. interest, and the remission of the right to a share in the profits after a certain dividend had been paid. The capital guaranteed by the State had, in 1855, reached nearly 60,000,000, applicable chiefly to six principal lines, of an aggregate length of 5200 miles. The right of participation, which had orginally applied to nearly all the railways founded on the law of 1842, had been generally abandoned; so that it now only applied to five companies, owning 3500 miles of railway. Thus it was shown that from the commencement the railways had in some shape always received a certain amount of direct assistance from the State, in addition to the protection afforded while exercising a general principle of control. The most important element in the finance of French railways was the proportion which the share capital bore to the amount raised on obligations, or bonds. In this respect the French system differed essentially from that of the English companies. In the whole of the capital engaged to be provided by the French companies, amounting in 1856 to £137,960,000, there was then £50,000,000 in shares, or only about 37 per cent.; while the remaining 63 per cent. had to be raised on obligations or bonds. Of this several marked instances were given. The effect of this mode of providing the funds was evident on examining the net receipts of the French railways from 1841 to 1854, and the per centage of dividend which had resulted. The per centage paid on the whole capital expended in 1841 was was 3·11 per cent.; in 1847 it was 6.30 per cent.; in 1854 it was 6.58 per cent. By the operation of subventions the rate paid to the companies in 1841 was 3.11 per cent., in 1847 it was 7.17 per cent. In 1854, 9.0 per cent.; thus the State assistance at the latter period gave a benefit of 2.42 per cent. on the whole of the remaining capital. The largest amount of that capital was, however, raised on loan at a *fixed rate of interest*, and thus, *according as* the dividend on the whole capital varied from the interest paid to the bondholders, a profit or a loss would accrue to the company. In order, then, to a just comparison with English railways, the per centage of net income must, in both cases, be taken on the whole capital raised, by which the per centage would be considerably reduced on the French side and raised on the English, the rate of interest on loans being taken at 5 per cent. on both sides. It followed, then, that it depended on the ratio of net profit to the whole capital expended whether any portion of it, raised by loans at a fixed rate of interest, would increase or lower the rate of dividend on the remaining portion. Taking two railways, each having cost a million; one producing a net profit of 4 per cent. and the other of 8 per cent.; if the first had borrowed half its capital at 5 per cent., the sum left for dividend on the half million in shares was reduced to £15,000, or 3 per cent., while the second, by also borrowing half its capital at 5 per cent. would raise its dividend on its half million in shares to £55,000 or 11 per cent. Assuming the same premises, and the limitation of borrowing to be about one-third of the capital, as in England, and in the other case two-thirds, as in France, the operation would be that in the former the share dividend would be reduced to 3½ per cent., and in the latter case it would be raised to 14 per cent. It thus appeared that the decisive element in both was the ratio of net profit to the whole capital spent in a given undertaking; and that the reason of French dividends being augmented by borrowing so largely was solely because the rate of profit earned on the entire cost was in excess of the current rate of interest, while the dividends on English railways were impaired by the same process, because the conditions were reversed. It was estimated that the profit realized by French companies, from their system of borrowing so largely, amounted to upwards of 3 per cent. on the whole of their share capital; and the fact was instanced that, as between 1854 and 1857, the average annual dividends paid by some railways were:—The Nord, 14 per cent.; L'Est, 14 per cent.; L'Ouest, 10 per cent.; Paris to Lyons, 16 per cent.; Orleans, 16 per cent.; Lyons to the Mediterranean in 1855, 17 per cent., and in 1857, 23 per cent. The system of gradually extinguishing the capital by *amortissement*, spreading it over 99 years at the rate of about one-eighth or one fourth per cent., was then described. The final result of the comparative examination was, although the true scale of profits on French railways was not quite so high as had been represented, it still was greater than was exhibited by English lines. A comparison of the expense of construction of the French and English railways exhibited an unfavourable picture of the latter, the estimated cost of the former being about £24,688 per mile, while that of the latter was about £31,690 per mile. The causes which tended to swell the expences of English railways had been fully stated by Mr. Robert Stephenson, the late president, in his address from the chair; from many of them, such as the Parliamentary proceedings, and the effects of the rivalry of other lines in the respective districts, the French railways were exempted. The physical features of the country, rendering for the most part unnecessary the viaducts, tunnels, and other expensive works, which distinguished the English railways, contributed also much to reduce the cost of construction. One fertile source of expense in England had been the duplication of lines and stations in many of the large towns, and the premiums paid by timid directors to projectors of rival lines, in order to buy up and extinguish opposition. Of this several glaring instances were given in the cases of the Trent Valley, the Leeds and Bradford, the Oxford and Birmingham, the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, the Richmond, and other railways. If to these causes were added the exactions of landowners, and the enormous expenses Parliamentary inquiries, the dead weight of primary debt on the English lines could be easily accounted for, and from all these the French lines were exempted. The cost of railways would probably be diminished in future in England, while in France they had not yet reached the culminating point, as between the years 1841 and 1854 the cost had gradually increased from £18,600 per mile to £26,664 per mile. In return for its aid and protection from rivalry, the French Government had secured the gratuitous conveyance of the mails, and had laid a tax of 10 per cent. on passengers and on first-class goods, which two items yielded 5 per cent. on the sum of £36,000,000 of subventions. Low tariffs were also fixed for soldiers, sailors, prisoners, paupers, &c.—participation, in some cases, after certain divisions of profits—and the possession, at the end of the concessions, of all the railways in France. After all these considerations the French system appeared to have reconciled the interests both of the promoters and of the State, as, while the former had obtained a liberal return for their outlay, the latter had secured substantial public benefits for the aid they had given; in short, the railway interest in France had not, as in England, been made a victim of public exigencies and of private cupidity. The limited service for the public on the French lines was then noticed, and it was shown that, as compared with the English system, it was deficient. This induced economy, and influenced the profits, but still the cost of fuel, and of all that belonged to the locomotive power, was greater than in England. Referring to the absolute engineer construction of French railways, there was little to occupy attention, as they were almost entirely imitations of those which had been already completed in England, where the experiments were tried, and where both the engineers and the operatives had to acquire their experience practically. Several instances were given by the President of his own personal experience in the construction and maintenance of French railways. He found it at the beginning indispensable to secure the co-operation of experienced contractors, and this induced the introduction by Messrs. Brassey and M'Kenzie of the machinery and skilled labour at their command, in order eventually to instruct others in similar works. The success which attended their efforts, particularly those of Mr. Brassey, not only in France, but in nearly every part of the globe, fully justified the importation of Englishmen to France for the intended purposes. One of the most striking consequences was the introduction of the class of "navvies," whose appearance, habits, manners, and mode of work were equally novel to the French; yet they soon became perfectly at home, and inspired such confidence among the native labourers that they would not undertake any task-work unless the gang was headed by a "navvie." The force of the example of these men was now manifest in the improved style of work on the French lines, so that there was now little, if any, difference in the relative values of the labour obtained from each. Thus the introduction of English labour, far from being a grievance, as was assumed, had, as previously in the case of the iron trade and machinery manufacture, considerably improved the condition of the French working class. In 1840 there was no important establishment where the locomotives could be made or even repaired; this induced Mr. Locke to construct workshops at Rouen, and in this he engaged the assistance of Mr. Buddicom, who constructed, at fixed prices, all the engines, carriages, waggons, and other rolling stock required for the Paris and Rouen Railway, and subsequently agreed to repair and maintain them at a fixed rate per kilomètre. The experiment was eminently successful, and Mr. Buddicom's operations had been extended to other lines, with great credit to himself and advantage to the railway companies. Large manufactories of engines had since been created, equal to the supply of the wants of the country, and English mechanics were now scarcely seen on any other than the Rouen Railway. Neither the precision of manufacture nor of manipulation had, however, yet reached the English standard; nor had the economy of working been brought so low, notwithstanding the speed being lower, the wages being less, and the trains less frequent, better filled, and carrying less dead weight. In absolute construction there was little to remark. The masonry was more lavish in quantity; the slopes of cuttings were not flat enough, and were frequently pitched with stone; the rails were chiefly the double-headed parallel, as first used on the Grand Junction Line in England; the gauge was identical with the English standard, and uniform throughout the country: and the permanent way generally differed but little from the majority of the British lines. One national peculiarity was the employment of women in the booking offices, level crossings, &c., and other departments, to the duties of which they were found well adapted. In the conduct of works there was a manifest difference between the proceedings of the English and the French engineers; the former personally examined the ground throughout, planned the works, superintended the execution, constantly inspected the progress, determined every proceeding, met every difficulty, and assumed the responsibility of the entire works. The French practice was in many cases the reverse; the engineer devised his scheme in his study, relying upon the reports and surveys supplied by the Government departments, or his own subordinates, upon whose information he continued to rely, and to advise rather than to direct, even in cases of exigency. The system, commencing with the chief, descended through all grades, each depending in some degree upon the report of his subordinate, so that the chief frequently acted upon information really originating with subalterns possessing very moderate qualifications. There was in this a great appearance of organization,—on paper it was methodical and imposing,—but it could hardly be deemed an efficient substitute for the less formal but more direct process of individual supervision, by which the engineer was brought into personal relation with the difficulties with which he has to contend and the forces he has to wield. Another peculiarity of the continental system was the detrimental influence exercised by the Government engineers of the *Ponts et Chaussees* as *controleurs* whose presence affected the railway system, by their frequent demands or suggestions, which, although of no legal force, were generally submitted to. The President bore testimony to the consideration with which he had been individually treated in his continental undertakings, but even that could not blind him to the defects of the system. In summing up, it was observed, that the difference in estimated cost per mile of the lines hitherto conceded, or made in France, as compared with those in England, might be taken at £5000 to £7000. To this must be added in the French promoter's favour the £5000 per mile furnished by the State. If, however, from the English rate were taken the outlay solely due to disadvantages from which the French were exempted, the difference in favour of the latter, making every allowance for the more even surface of their country, would be considerably reduced. A map of the French railways showed them nearly all to be in the nature of leading communications; each serving an important district, and itself free from the pressure of competing rivals. The advantage of the French system really consisted more in the class of lines on which the money had been spent, and in the assistance given in raising that money, than in the cost per mile at which the railways had been made. These were the two cardinal points on which the greater prosperity of the system turned; for, in reality, there were not any special circumstances, excepting giving a more limited amount of accommodation to the public, that would explain its superiority; and that exception was perhaps balanced by the greater cost of working supplies, the higher passenger tax, the 10 per cent. rate on a portion of the merchandise receipts, and the conveyance of mails, &c., gratis. In short, it appeared that the real source of the present good fortune of the French railways lay in the favourable treatment they received from the State. The French Government certainly did strongly control the railways, but they also liberally fostered that kind of enterprise; while the English Legislature, unable to guide, had suffered, if not encouraged, hostile or selfish interests to encumber and pervert the legitimate objects of the lines. In fact, the contrast between the railways of the two countries was very striking. In France, led and guarded by the sovereign power, method was observable and success was apparently attained, while in England confusion was paramount, and the railway interest, ungoverned and undefended, was left to the chances of competition, abandoned to every species of attack and 'black-mail,' and was only conscious of authority in the shape of exactions. This view suggested many grave and difficult considerations, some of which fell rather within the province of the philosopher and statesman than of the civil engineer. The President apologised for having dwelt so much at length upon the financial part of the subject, but he contended that the whole question practically resolved itself into a control of the application of capital to a given purpose; which, far from being foreign to the province of the civil engineer, must, on the contrary, be deemed a most important part of it, which should never be lost sight of from the beginning of his studies to the close of his professional career. For the problem proposed to practical science was, not merely the execution of certain works, but rather their arrangement and construction in a manner calculated to realise the objects in which they originated. The proposition then, being not simply that railways should be constructed, but that they should be so made as, while conferring a public benefit, they should produce, for their proprietors, the benefits in expectation of which funds for their construction had been contributed—the profitable effect of capital directed to a given object, in the hope of profit, was thus a main element of the subject on which the modern engineer had to exert his skill and judgment. The practical science of the present day, as enlisted in the service of moneyed enterprise, must necessarily confess itself at fault if by any glaring defect in its exercise that enterprise did not reap its fair reward. It was obvious that when the employment of science by wealth was mainly actuated by the stimulus of gain, if the inducement ceased the occupation would be at an end. Public works would no longer be attempted where experience showed that, instead of profit, ruin must ensue. Confidence would give way to distrust, capital would seek its harvest in other channels, and the cause of past disappointment would become the object of prejudice, which years of subsequent profit would not entirely eradicate. In every view, then, the successful financial result of the combination of science and capital was the important feature, and the due appreciation of this view really concerned the engineer no less than the statesman or the capitalist."

The address was received with much applause; and it was resolved that it should be printed and circulated with the minutes of proceedings.

The following article on the same subject is extracted from the *Times* of the 15th of January:—

That there is a considerable difference between a French and an English railway is what a good many of our readers will have discovered for themselves, and have drawn, perhaps, a certain moral from their conclusions; but there is one particular point of distinction on which ordinary passengers are not very likely to reflect. In France railways are profitable to the proprietors as well as to the public—in England the public comes off better than in France, but the proprietors far worse. Generally speaking, these great speculations have proved remunerative across the Channel, but unremunerative in these islands; and the question is, under what circumstances such a contrast was established. The whole subject was admirably reviewed on Tuesday last at the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. Joseph Locke, President of that body, and we yesterday transferred to our own columns a complete report of the address. In some parts the investigation necessarily assumed rather a technical complexion, but its leading deductions can be readily understood.

Railways are more profitable in France than in England, because the action of the State in the former country was exerted to prevent extravagant and calamitous outlay at the first period of construction. Government decided on the best line, adjudged it to the most promising bidders, assisted the work, in many cases, from national funds, and protected the proprietary throughout from competition. The absence of rivalry enabled the managers of the lines to bestow great attention on their own interests, and trains, accordingly, were not very frequent, nor was the rate of speed maintained very great. Every train, as a rule, was pretty well filled, and moderation of pace saved the wear and tear of stock. In England all these conditions were reversed. Government not only did not protect railway enterprise from competition, but it is said even to have encouraged the rivalry of contending projectors. Landowners got enormous prices for land. Parliamentary contests occasioned immense sacrifices of money, the duplication of actual lines perpetuated the results of competition, trains were multiplied, fares reduced, and the impatience of Englishmen gratified by express speed. Of course, with such items on the respective sides of the account, there is no great wonder about the nature of the balance as far as shareholders are concerned, nor is it at all surprising that the "railway interest" should conceive itself somewhat aggrieved on this side of the Channel. As a matter of fact, the average dividend upon our railway property is lower than its owners might justly expect, nor is any fair proportion discoverable between the advantages accruing to the public and the remuneration of those at whose cost these advantages were created. We believe, however, that the French system would have been absolutely impracticable in this country, that the system pursued by our own Legislature is by no means answerable for the whole of the evil experienced, and that the position of the shareholding body might be so improved by their own efforts as to bring them very nearly to a level with their brethren in France.

We must take leave to observe that there are two parties to transactions of this kind. The public is entitled to consideration as well as the proprietors, and this consideration in France has evidently been concentrated upon the latter to the prejudice of the former. It is true enough that the French have got their railways, and that such means of communication are vastly above those previously in use; but they have not got all they might have got. "The service to the public," says Mr. Locke, "is still very limited." The aim of the French Government, in fact, was to secure itself and the contributors together, and the accommodation to be provided was measured by these requirements. The principle has no doubt succeeded, but it has been at the public cost, for the railways in France are fewer, slower, and dearer than they might have been. This state of things may very naturally appear agreeable to the owners of railway property, but it would be less so to advocates of the public interest. In fact, if the French people were as restless and impatient in such matters as ourselves, and adopted the same vent for their emotions, it would be quite possible to get up at a public meeting in that country, and show by a contrast of railway service in France and England how very much Frenchmen had lost by the institution of monopolies instead of the action of competition.

It will be asked, however, which of these two principles is the proper one? No doubt the public gets a better bargain here than in France, but has it any right to such advantage at the expense of private contributors? Can any man reasonably require to be served at a loss to those by whom the service is performed? This question obviously opens an infinite sphere of inquiry, but the results of 10 years' experience appear to us to prove that the proprietors of English railways have really less complaint against the Legislature than against their own Boards of Management, and that of the two systems, that adopted in this country was not only better adapted to our national habits, but better in principle too. We will take *at once* the strongest and most salient point in illustration of the argument, viz., the sanction of more than one line to a particular terminus. Nothing at the outset could seem more wanton than this, yet nothing, in the present day, can be clearer than that there really is room for more than one railway between two places. What would have been the condition of passengers or traffic in this country if the communication between North and South had been limited to a single "arterial line?" Even as it is, the lines are all so gorged with work that the most fertile source of accidents is sought in the multiplicity of trains rendered necessary, and one great company, notwithstanding all competition, is laying down a third line of rails on account of the positive insufficiency of the original way. Travelling of every description has been increased beyond conception, nor do we believe there is a single instance of any trunk-line, whether with or without a direct rival, on which the traffic has not surpassed the most sanguine estimates of the original project. It would be hard to prove that there are too many railways in England for the public service, nor can it be summarily asserted that there are too many for the interest of the proprietors. No doubt, the average value of the property is too low; but is there nothing to be said on this point beyond appealing to the system of Sir Robert Peel?

We think it plain, from actual facts, that more than one line may run from one terminus to another, and pick up a fair profit as it goes; and the sanction, therefore, of these undertakings in duplicate was perfectly justifiable. Considering the known cost of construction and the known expenses of working—expenses which Mr. Locke tells us are less, notwithstanding our rate of travelling, in England than in France—it cannot be said that the accommodation actually furnished to the public is greater than is merited by the fares actually paid; indeed, prices might be reduced, and shareholders still remunerated, were it not for the "dead weight of primary debt," which hangs like a millstone about the necks of the great companies. That this debt was incurred in great measure from the costs incidental to rivalry and contention is perfectly true, but it would be too much to maintain that the public should have been deprived of its prospects in order that the path of prudence might have been made smoother to speculators. The evil was not so much in the opening given by the Legislature to competition as in the excess to which this competition was carried, and we may add, is carried still. There was really pasture enough for many, but each wanted it all, and the truth of this proposition is to be found in the fact, which no one would controvert, that if all the existing railways in England had been successively sanctioned, without being allowed to expend money upon objecting to each other, there would at this moment be excellent profits for every line among them. The lines are not one bit too numerous, but each cost too much to start with, owing to the jealousies of the rest.

After all, too, it admits of very great doubt whether the disadvantages of the proprietaries in this country, as compared with the advantages of the public, are not, to a most material extent, unreal and removable. It has been more than once maintained by correspondents of great ability in these columns that notwithstanding all the waste irretrievably incurred, railway property is, in truth, more valuable than it appears; that its depression is not warrantable by facts, and that publicity and certainty in accounts would rapidly improve it. Companies, moreover, if they cut each other's throats to start with, need not go on doing so now. If two lines choose to lower their fares, in malignant rivalry, till both run at a loss, they can blame no system nor principle but their own. Railways are encumbered with large debts, but so is the nation itself. Like the nation, they are fortunate in their earnings, and are doing an immense amount of trade, nor do we see why they should not thrive also, in despite of their capital account. The public in most localities enjoys very good accommodation, but it also pays pretty good fares, and if shareholders get less than their due—as we do not deny—it is not because travellers get more.

CRICKET.—A match between the University and Garrison Clubs was played on the Garrison ground on Monday last—the former winning in one innings. The Garrison scored 99 in both innings; the University, 101.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 22nd.

Mr. Bonney, for many years Commissioner of Crown Lands, had been entertained at a public dinner, prior to his departure from the colony, and highly praised for the equity with which he had always settled disputes between squatters as to boundary, and for the judgment with which, years ago, he drew up the squatting regulations, whereby that collision between the pastoral and the agricultural interests that had created enmities in the other colonies had been avoided in South Australia.

We subjoin the following extracts from the *Register*.

THE NORTHERN EXPLORATION.—The following is an extract of a letter received at the Crown Lands Office yesterday, from Mr. Babbage, and dated from Thompson's station, March 7th:—"I started on Saturday, with the tank-cart and provisions for two months, intending to cross the lake; but in crossing a rough creek near this station, the axle of the tank-cart got bent, and I have sent it down to Port Augusta to be strengthened. I start again to-morrow with the light dray and fifty gallons of water in small tanks, so as not to lose any time. Meanwhile the carting of our stores from Port Augusta to this station has been going on. One of the drays arrived to-day on its second trip here; the other one, with wooden wheels, remnant of Hack's expedition, had to be sent back to Port Augusta in consequence of the tires coming off, owing to the shrinkage of the wooden wheels. It will, however, come on with its load on Monday. I forgot to mention that Mr. Murdock Campbell has been out again to Swinden's country, and passed by here a day or two before I arrived, going down south. Under these circumstances, I have engaged a small settler of the name of Burt as my guide. He is to bring his own horse, to be found rations, and £3 3s. per week. After I get to Campbell's Lake, if it is favourable for a depot, I shall send Burt back, with directions to Mr. Harris to bring the remainder of the party and the stores. Mr. Burt's engagement will probably extend over four weeks, as I want him to guide Mr. Harris out, whilst I remain exploring ahead from Lake Campbell. I take Warriow, Jones (the new recruit), and Nason with me, leaving the rest of the men with Mr. Harris. I have had nothing but illness amongst the men since arriving out here. Young Dawson is getting better, but the cook (Lewis) is now ill. The weather has been intensely hot, the thermometer inside the station standing at 97 degrees, but I hope a change will come soon. Please ask the commissioner to put Jones down on the staff of the expedition. He is one of the most useful men I have, being so thoroughly up to everything connected with horses."

NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.—We are informed that a new lead of gold has been discovered at Echunga, giving indications of profitable working. The person who discovered the lead has extracted from it a pound weight of gold, which he has sold to one of the banks. The information that has thus reached us we could not withhold from our readers, although we should have been glad had the circumstances been more fully detailed. But we shall doubtless learn more of the matter in a day or two.

THE COAL DISCOVERY.—We stated a short time since that some samples of coal had been discovered in digging a well in the neighbourhood of Kapunda. Since then a further and more thorough examination of the well has been made, and the result has been to convince those who have seen the place that true coal-beds exist there. Some very fine samples of coal, with accompanying strata, were brought into town on Thursday, by Mr. Cossins, of Kapunda, and left at the office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands. An application has, we believe, been made to the Government to afford a little assistance in boring, in order that the true character of the discovery may be tested.

THE FAR NORTH.—The following letter from Mr. Swinden, dated Saltia, near Port Augusta, March 13th, has been received by a gentleman in Adelaide:—"I have just arrived here, and have heard from Mr. Harris, who is with Mr. Babbage, that yesterday Mr. B. fell in with young Scott and another young man, who went out accompanied by Coulthard, of Angas Park, last Saturday, to look at the country about Pernatty. From what he says, I think they must have taken tracks that were formed by Campbell, Burt, and Macdonnell, coming in after those few thunder showers about a fortnight ago. The result has been that, although they carried about seven quarts of water from Babbage's camp, from which they started about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, still on Sunday, about 4, they killed a horse and drank his blood. On Monday they killed another, and Coulthard left them, saying he would go as far as he could. When it came cool on Monday evening, the two walked a short distance in search of water, and found it. After they recovered, they tried to find Coulthard, and found his horse, as they report, nearly dead, with the saddle and bridle taken off, but could not find him, and he has not since been heard of. Mr. Babbage's cart started from near Thomson's this morning with water to where he himself and one man are camped, about five miles south of Beda. I have sent word to get one dray started from Sleep's with water, and Mr. Campbell, Burt, and Mr. W. Thompson will be at Mr. B.'s camp, for which place I intend starting immediately. The parties who have been out all report the waters being very low about Pernatty and the Elizabeth, and they are lower on this west side of the range than ever I knew them. I am satisfied it will be impossible to get any sheep in there now before lambing, which commences next month."

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CHASE.—The Young Australian returned on Wednesday morning, after an abortive attempt to effect the re-capture of a fugitive insolvent debtor, whose clandestine departure was noticed in our issue of Wednesday. At about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening the steamer was within a distance of three miles from the Fayaway, in the Gulf; but in the darkness that soon followed, the brig slipped away out of sight. A storm came on, and a heavy sea arose; the creditors, sick, wet, and miserable, resolved to forego further search.

HISTORY OF A SWINDLING CONCERN: HOW IT WAS GOT UP, &c.—In the year 1836 (says the *Preston Guardian*), the mercantile and trading community of Hull resolved that the almost fabulous amount of wealth realised in Lancashire by the cotton trade, should no longer be confined to the manufacturers of this county. They had discovered, or *fancied* they had found out, that Hull was just the place for the profitable and extensive manufacture of flax and cotton; and though it did not appear that any of them was practically acquainted with the business, they consoled themselves by reflecting that a demand for skilled labour, with the certainty of good wages, rarely fails to find an abundant supply. There was plenty of water in the Humber, coals of easy access, and abundance of small capitalists eager for large dividends. A company was speedily established, with a capital of £100,000, in one thousand shares of £100 each. The business of the company was to purchase, import, spin, manufacture, and sell flax and cotton. Mr. Joseph Rylands—a Manchester man—was appointed manager; and for several years all went on swimmingly. In 1840, the capital of the company was increased by the creation of 500 additional half shares of £50 each. The next year there was a dividend of seven per cent., which went on increasing till in 1845, when it reached twelve and a half per cent. A proposal made by the manager to further increase the capital by the creation of one thousand five hundred half shares at £50 each was received with general acclamation. The next year the dividend was eleven per cent.; the year following, five per cent.; and in 1848 there was no dividend at all. In 1849, there was a dividend of seven per cent., when a further increase of capital was created to the amount of £112,000, by the issue of four thousand five hundred quarter shares of £25 each. In 1850, the dividend was ten per cent.; in 1851, seven per cent.; in 1852, eight per cent; the next year it was four per cent.; and in 1854 it fell to three per cent. During all this time Mr. Rylands had become a large shipowner, and had rendered himself locally famous by the extent of his cotton importations and his trade with the East. The directors of the company stood in great awe of so successful a man; and the board of directors neither ventured to question his statements, nor to hint a suspicion of the wisdom of his policy. In 1854 he died suddenly; but, except that no dividend was declared, the business of the company was carried on pretty much as usual up to the recent stoppage of Harrison, Watson, and Co.'s bank at Hull. It was then discovered that the Hull flax and cotton mills, regarded as so prosperous, and for single shares in which £230 had been refused, were in debt to the amount of £300,000—that Mr. H. S. Bright, who succeeded Mr. Rylands, as chairman, owed the bank upwards of £90,000 on his own account—while to another director engaged in several chimerical speculations—the same bank has advanced £227,000! Though the mills are kept working for the benefit of the creditors, the fate of the bankers, the late chairman of the company, Mr. Bright, and the other director, is sufficiently melancholy. All are in the *Gazette*, and Mr. Bright is in York Castle, where he will be tried next week for a series of forgeries in connection with bill-discounting transactions.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.—London, steamer, 799 tons, Captain Cottier, from Melbourne 29th March. Passengers—Miss Medley, Mr. and Mrs. Vickery, Mr. J. Vickery, Mrs. Bryan and family, Miss Laur, Rev. Dr. Grant, Rev. J. Beazley, Rev. Mr. Reid, Messrs Corcoran, Holland, Lachlan, Roberts, Butler, Robertson, Williams, Ryder, C. Wetton, and 43 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

April 1.—Albion, schooner, 130 tons, Harman, from Wide Bay 9th ultimo. Passengers—Five in the steerage. Mollare and Black, agents.

DEPARTURES.

April 1.—India, for Boston.
April 1.—Gertrude, for Dieppe.
April 1.—Lansdowne, for London.
April 1.—William IV. (s.), for Port Macquarie.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Woodlark, on a whaling voyage; Wanata, for Bombay; Sabina, for Aneiteum; India, for Boston; Wanderer, for Port Cooper; Port Jackson, for Hongkong; Venture, for Launceston; Fortune, for Melbourne; Merryshire, for London.

CLEARANCES.

April 1.—Port Jackson, ship, 411 tons, Captain White, for Hongkong.
April 1.—Venture, brig, 119 tons, Captain Billister, for Launceston.
April 1.—Fortune, brig, 160 tons, Captain Walsh, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. Kennedy.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 1.—Thomas, and Bride, from the Hawkesbury, with 25 tons firewood, 20,000 shingles, 40 tierces, 1 coop poultry, 6 hides; Edward, Black Diamond, Gazelle, Sisters, Elfin, and Rosebud, from Newcastle, with 423 tons coal; Challenge, Ellen, and Marnet, from Brisbane Water, with 60,000 feet timber, 600 baskets shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 1.—Marnet, Sarah, Challenge, Ellen, and Gazelle, for Brisbane Water; Minerva, and Elfin, for Newcastle; Titania, and Bride, for the Hawkesbury; Lightning, for Manning River.

IMPORT.

April 1.—London (s.), from Melbourne: 2 boxes, 2017 ozs. gold, Bank of Australasia; 10 cases, Order.

EXPORTS.

April 1.—Port Jackson, for Hongkong: 1 case 10 barrels groceries, 10 cases wine, 1 case snuff, 88 cases gin, 20 cases brandy, 18 packages cigars, Linden, Muller, and Co.; 130 tons sandalwood, Griffiths and Co.; 20 cases claret, 2 cases brandy, R. Towns and Co.; 114 cases claret, 6 hogsheads brandy, E. H. Pollard.

April 1.—Fortune, for Melbourne: 35,000 slates, 370 deals, H. T. Wilson; 7540 mats sugar, 830 mats bretards, Colonial Sugar Company; 40 chests 20 half-chests tea, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1000 spokes, E. M. Sayers.

April 1.—Venture, for Launceston: 163 tons coals, F. and G. Korff.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Aneiteum.—By the Sabina, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Bombay.—By the Wanata, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Nelson.—By the Ocean Queen, on Saturday, at 5 p.m.

For Port Cooper.—By the Wanderer, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Port Jackson, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Merryshire, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the London (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30. p.m.

For Callao.—By the Sebastopol, on Saturday, at 5 p.m.

For Canterbury.—By the Comet, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Spec, this day, at 5 p.m.

MAILS BY THE VICTORIA.

The mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer VICTORIA, will be made up at the afternoon SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (3d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste the postage as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General

General Post Office, Sydney, March 31st, 1858.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: April 1.—London (s.), 799 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne; Jane, brig, 143 tons, Captain Howard, for Melbourne via Richmond River; Cyclone, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Heard, for Adelaide via Richmond River; Sebastopol, ship, 609 tons, Captain Duncan, for Callao.

The London (s.), left Port Phillip Heads, at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 29th ultimo, and arrived at Sydney Heads at 3 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st instant. She experienced variable winds with fine weather the whole passage. Sighted a large full rigged ship outside Port Phillip Heads on the 29th, supposed to be the Sultana; Royal Charlie, from Newcastle, bound to Melbourne, with coals; and a full rigged ship, supposed to be bound to Sydney, was passed on Tuesday afternoon. The London reports the arrival of the Blue Bell, and Rodney, from London; also, H.M.S. Megæra, from Calcutta bound to Sydney, to convey the 77th to India. The London (s.) anchored in Lavender Bay, owing to a very heavy fog at the time of her arrival. Mrs. Bryan, one of the cabin passengers gave birth to a son on Tuesday last.

The Albion brings 80 bales wool, 31 logs pine.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Emma Prescott, brig, 150 tons, Captain Stenson, from Melbourne.
March 30.—Staghound, schooner, 113 tons, Captain Elliott, from Sydney.
March 31.—Elizabeth, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Currie, from Melbourne.
March 31.—Alma, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Dowse, from Melbourne.
March 30.—Triumph, schooner, 129 tons, Captain Josh, from Melbourne.
March 30.—Friends, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Banks, from Melbourne.
March 31.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.
March 31.—Prince Albert, brig, 93 tons, Captain Stevens, from Melbourne.
March 31.—Fayaway, brig, 167 tons, Captain Slater, from Adelaide, with 1730 bags of wheat.
April 1.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Venture, brig, Captain Bellister, for Sydney, with 170 tons of coals.
March 31.—George, schooner, Captain M'Burnie, for Melbourne, with 130 tons of coal.
March 31.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay.
April 1.—Adriatic, barque, Captain Barrow, for Melbourne, with 490 tons coal.
April 1.—Sabim, schooner, Captain M'Tavish, for Melbourne, with 165 tons of coal.
April 1.—Athol, schooner, Captain Walker, for Hobart Town, with 306 tons of coal.
April 1.—Jessie, schooner, Captain Walker, for Melbourne, with 150 tons of coal.
April 1.—Viceroy, schooner, Captain Stevenson, for Melbourne, with 240 tons of coal.
April 1.—Grafton (s.), for Clarence River.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Black Swan, from Launceston.
March 25.—Scotia, from Newcastle.
March 26.—H.M.S. Megæra, from Calcutta; Sea Nymph, and City of Hobart, from Hobart Town; Highland Lassie, and Margaret, from Newcastle; Waverley, from New York; Burra Burra, from Adelaide.
March 27.—London (s.), from Sydney; Tornado, from Liverpool; General Jessup, and Drover, from Adelaide; Offley, from Hobart Town; Queen (s.), from Launceston.
March 28.—Constant, from Antwerp; Witch of the Wave, from London.

DEPARTURES.

March 25.—Prince Albert, for Newcastle.
March 27.—Vibelia, Miami, for Newcastle; Wanderer, for Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

March 26.—Witte Cornelianna de With, 100 tons, Kraijmet, for Sydney; Tarbert Castle, for Newcastle.
March 27.—Thane of Fife, Lion, Elizabeth, Dumsorts, for Newcastle.

Extracts from the Melbourne papers:—

The Offley, in order to avoid running down the schooner Harbinger, went on shore on the west bank of the West Channel. She remained there 21 hours, but sustained no damage. She was towed off by the Black Eagle tug.

H.M.S. Megæra left Calcutta and the Sand Heads on the 19th February. She experienced a strong S.E. gale in the Bay of Bengal, and, since then, light and fine weather. She has called at this port for fuel. She will, no doubt, leave on Monday next, for Sydney, to convey H.M. 77th regiment to India.

The following are the names of the officers of H.M.S. Megæra:—G. T. M. Purvis, commander; Charles Fairholme, George Rivington, Charles H. Gayer, lieutenants; John O. Jones, master; Henry J. Kelly, paymaster; Thomas Waterland, chief engineer; G. B. Hill, surgeon; N. C. Barton, mate; E. M'Carthy, assistant-surgeon; Spence Plummer, midshipman; J. W. Grandy, C. W. Ross, W. T. Tregidgo, masters' assistants; J. Woodyer, J. Prowell, J. Brittains, J. C. Weeks, assistant engineers.

Commander Purvis reports the barque Grange on shore in Apollo Bay, rigged and rudder gone. She went ashore at daylight yesterday morning. The schooner Anne was on shore in the same place, but was expected to be got off during the night.

The brigs Highland Lassie and Sea Nymph, which ran aground in the West Channel, were got off during Wednesday night.

The American ship Tornado was released from quarantine on Friday, and arrived in Hobson's Bay early on Saturday. Shortly after leaving Liverpool insubordination was manifested among the crew, and on the night of the 24th December mutiny broke out, and they assaulted the chief officer, who, in self-defence, fired a pistol and shot one of the ringleaders dead. On the following day a meeting of the passengers was held, when the following resolutions were passed, in approval of the conduct of the chief officer, and promising support to Captain Mumford and his officers if required:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the chief officer, Mr. Merry, was fully justified in acting as he did under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed." "That this meeting have every confidence in Captain Mumford and the officers in charge of the ship, and cannot but admire the prudent and efficacious manner in which each of them performed his duty, and should the crew on any future occasion evince any insubordination or mutiny, we pledge ourselves to support the captain and officers in maintaining their authority." These resolutions were signed by 61 passengers. Several of the ringleaders were placed in custody on Saturday by order of the Council.

The clipper ship Norfolk will take her departure on Wednesday evening next, carrying gold to the amount of nearly 90,000 ounces.

The ship Texas, 534 tons, Captain Arper, was loading at Calcutta, for Melbourne, on 18th February. The ship Northumbrian, 891 tons, sailed from Saugor, for Melbourne and Sydney, on 1st February.

The American ship Waverley left New York on the 1st September; when in about four or five degrees north she sprung a leak, and was obliged to put into Rio, with five feet of water in her hold. Shortly after leaving there fever broke out, which carried off three of her passengers. On arrival at Port Phillip Heads on the 21st instant, she was placed in quarantine, and was released on the 24th instant, and arrived in Hobson's Bay yesterday afternoon.

During the passage from Adelaide, Captain A. A. Harper, of the Burra Burra, met with a serious accident. He was leaning against an iron rail of the poop, when it gave way, and he fell on his head on the deck heavily below. His head, shoulder, and back are seriously injured. Fortunately Dr. Kent was a passenger, who paid him every attention.

GEELONG.

DEPARTURE.

March 24.—Sarsons, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

March 27.—Wanderer, for Sydney; Julia, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.—Eleanora, from Mauritius; Rebecca, from Newcastle; Admella, from Glasgow.
March 16.—Harlequin, from Mauritius.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

March 21.—Cantero, from Mauritius.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

March 20.—Yarra, Anne Maria, from Newcastle.

Desertion by Whaling Crews.—Cases have recently occurred in which a portion of the crews of whaling vessels have deserted from the ship, entailing thereby great loss upon the owners; and not long since, the Prince Regent was compelled to return to port, a whaleboat's crew having left her in Adventure Bay, by which a loss of £700 was sustained. In the trial of a seaman of this vessel, a report of which will be found in our police column, Mr. Tarleton expressed his determination to inflict the utmost penalty allowed by law on every seaman who absented himself from a vessel without lawful excuse. Mr. Tarleton is not needlessly severe in his sentences, but in these instances he will be fully justified in acting up to his determination.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, March 22.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

April.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
2	Friday.	6 17	5 49	10.23	10 41

Moon.—Last quarter, 6th April, at 11 h. 48 m. 23 s. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the President announced that Mr. Justice Dickinson had resigned his seat as a member of the House.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Wise, whether Mr. Rowland, the surgeon-superintendent of the Stebonheath had received payment for his services on board that ship, and whether any steps had been taken by the Government to procure his appearance, to answer the charges that had been made against him? The Solicitor-General stated that the Government had issued instructions for the prosecution of Mr. Rowland on charges of assault preferred by two of the female passengers; but on application being made at his lodging-house, it was ascertained that he had ceased to make his appearance there, although his baggage remained. Neither the surgeon, the matron, nor the constables had received any gratuity, nor would they until the Government had sifted to the bottom the charges preferred against those entrusted with the management of the immigrants. The ship's papers had also been seized with the view to the Government ascertaining whether any blame was attributable to the owners or officers of the vessel.

The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill for establishing District Courts, and a bill for the better preservation of Registered Instruments, both of which were read a first time.

Sir Alfred Stephen obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act for the Maintenance of Deserted Wives and Children, and the bill was read a third time.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday next.

The great majority of Christians have devoted this day to the memory of events connected with the most awful and sacred of the doctrines of the Christian religion. They will dwell upon them with solemnity, deepened by the consciousness that countless thousands are contemplating the same scenes, and are inspired with similar emotions. The Calvary of Christ comprehends every thing sublime in nature, touching in incidents, and transcendent in result. Even those who see nothing in the death of Jesus but the surrendering of the innocent to mortal agony—the unjust condemnation of a teacher, from whose lips descended nothing but the lessons of wisdom, in the accents of love, will respectfully withdraw from interrupting the deeper and more solemn views of those who see in Christ crucified the refuge of the world.

It is not the province of a newspaper to touch, except with a trembling and gentle hand, on the events commemorated to-day. It is in this cautious and respectful tone we desire ever to treat topics which embrace the highest interests and hopes of masses of our fellow-countrymen.

We cheerfully trace to the lessons the Christian world has drawn from Calvary innumerable blessed fruits. It has taught us that the greatest sorrow is often associated with the highest worth—that heaven seems sometimes to abandon the innocent for the sake of the guilty, and that from the most tragical of all catastrophes may proceed perennial streams of blessedness and joy.

This event instructs us how prejudice and self-interest may obscure the eyes and stimulate the evil passions of the soul. The Being set forth among all nations as the perfection of virtue, humanity, and wisdom was adjudged unworthy to live.

That Name, execrated by the multitude, and surrendered by the ruler and priest, has been made the theme of a hundred generations, and will this day be the subject of ten thousand sacred songs. It is thus we are taught to rise above temporary passions, and compete for the power which could cover the head once lowered beneath a load of unmerited infamy, with immortal renown.

Every person must be impressed with the ready assent of all classes of our fellow-citizens, to withdraw from all pursuits which can disturb the devotion of those to whom this day is sacred. We hope that none will ever attempt to compel a religious observance; and that on the other hand those who dissent from the prevailing views on this solemn Christian celebration, will scorn to offend the religious feelings of their fellow-citizens. The era of persecution is passed, and having freedom of choice we shall see that our common happiness demands that, living in times less exacting of deference than formerly, we should be more ready to facilitate the gratification of the religious sympathies of all classes of our country-men.

It will be seen from a communication in another column, that Mr. Wetton complains of the style in which the conduct of the Royal Mail Company, with reference to the Panama route, was characterised by Captain Towns at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. He denies that there has been any "duplicity" or "humbugging" on the part of his directors, and asserts that his former mission to this colony was in good faith.

Captain Towns may have expressed himself rather too strongly, but, at the same time there can be little doubt that he gave a blunt expression to what is a very common feeling in the colony, and that he only said publicly what scores of mercantile men have said privately. If in this respect the motives of the directors have been exposed to misconstruction, they have mainly themselves to blame for it. A little more courtesy, and a more frank and ample statement of their position, would have disarmed this kind of censure. Considering the formal manner in which the directors accredited Mr. Wetton to the Colonial Governments, for the purpose of negotiating a conditional contract, and the cordial assent that was given to his proposals, it would not have been amiss if they had communicated some satisfactory explanation of the sudden change in their policy. Mr. Wetton, it is true, returned to the colony, but he came back in a somewhat different capacity. He left us as the successful contractor for the Panama route. He re-appeared to supersede the manager of the Suez route, and the official communication he forwarded to the Government explanatory of the change, was by no means so full and satisfactory as ought to have been furnished by the directors. The British Government, we were told, did not approve of the agreement, and for that reason the directors had not laid it before the shareholders. This was not the whole truth, nor so far as it went was it a satisfactory statement. The *consent* of the Home Government was never asked, and never considered necessary. If the Colonial Governments had negotiated a contract for the service with a colonial company, we should have been very much surprised to hear that her Majesty's Ministers had put a veto on the agreement. And why should such interference be considered proper simply because the company was an English one? If the directors had fairly avowed the alteration in their position—an alteration obvious to every one—their conduct would have been less open to suspicion. It is open for them to do so still, and to negotiate with the colonies for an efficient service on fair terms.

We have no reason to believe that the directors were guilty of bad faith in originally sending out Mr. Wetton. At that time they wished him to be successful, and it was to their interest that he should be; but, as Mr Wetton candidly, admits, the amalgamation with the European and Australian Mail Company had modified their views of the Australian service. We are glad, however, to have his assurance that his directors, looking forward to their permanent, as well as their immediate interests, are by no means disposed to disparage or neglect the Panama route. But if they mean really to do anything they must be quick about it, or the colonists will be committing themselves to negotiations in other quarters. Mr. Wetton says that we must wait in patience till the Suez route is satisfactorily organised. But how long will that be? And when that time arrives, how much longer will it be before the first vessel quits Sydney for the American isthmus? It will take at least eighteen months after the agreement is signed, before the proper boats can be built, and put upon their station, and the present contract has little more than three years and a half to run. So that if the Company really intend to retrieve their promise prior to the expiration of their present contract, they have not so very much time to spare, especially considering the months that must necessarily be absorbed in negotiations. If the directors are not too busy to attend to the matter, and are prepared either to repeat their former offer or to make a fresh one, on an entirely new footing, the colonists will doubtless be ready to condone the past, and meet their proposals in a liberal spirit.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Richard Maxwell, a first meeting. One debt, amounting to £663 12s. 4d., was proved. It was stated to the Court that the insolvent had absconded from the colony, and that the whole of his discovered assets had been sold, by which the sum of £243 17s. 6d. had been realised.

In the estate of Thomas Jackson, a second meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule, and debts amounting to £1818 14s. 3d. were proved. Insolvent made application for an extension of the maintenance order until the date of the third meeting, which was refused.

In the estate of Rudolph Scholstein a first meeting. Nothing done. A special meeting was set down in this estate for examination of insolvent, but it appeared that he is in Darlinghurst gaol awaiting trial on charge of felony. Under these circumstances, the examination meeting was adjourned until the 9th instant.

In the estate of Samuel Crook, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of Frederick L. Herrmann, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Parry Long, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of John Riley, a first meeting. Nothing done.

IN RE J. GREEN.

Insolvent's wife applied to the Court for an allowance. She informed his Honor that her husband was seriously ill and utterly incapacitated from earning a livelihood. After hearing the assignee on the matter, his Honor made an order for the payment of £2 2s. weekly, for three weeks from this date.

SURRENDERS.

John Jenkins, of Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, miller. Liabilities, £1376 12s. 1d. Assets: value of personal property, £240 1s. Outstanding debts, £10 11s. Total, £250 12s. Deficit, £1126 0s. 1d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Rider.—My sequestration is attributed to the insolvency of Messrs. Jackson and Co., who are indebted to me to the extent of £437 14s. 10d. I have sustained other serious losses in my business, but until their failure was determined to persevere and endeavour to overcome them; but the above loss at the present renders it quite impossible to do so.—John Jenkins.—Adv.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, March 16.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Browne.

EMBEZZLING GOVERNMENT MONEYS.

Edwin William Hollinworth, on bail, appeared to answer a charge preferred by John Wells, Accountant of the Colonial Treasury, for having, as it was alleged, feloniously embezzled on the 25th November, 1854, the sum of £171 10s.—on the 22nd December, 1854, the sum of £58 17s. 6d.—and on the 29th December, 1854, the sum of £25 1s. 6d.—which sums came into his possession by reason of his employment in the Treasury, and were the property of her Majesty the Queen.

The Solicitor-General and the Criminal Crown Solicitor were present to conduct the prosecution. Mr. W. Roberts and Mr. Dawson (of Rodd and Dawson) attended on behalf of the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General rose, and said that before calling witnesses he would inform their Worships of the facts of the case, which would enable them more clearly to apprehend as the evidence proceeded, its bearing upon the charge against the prisoner.

Mr. Dawson called the attention of the Bench to the rule of this Court that in Ministerial Inquiries counsel were precluded from making a speech.

The Solicitor-General said that whatever rule the Court may have laid down for their own guidance, and for the regulation of the profession in ordinary cases, it cannot be applied to the law officers of the Crown, and he would insist upon his right to be heard.

Mr. Forbes quoted Sir John Jervis's Act (11 and 12 Victoria, c. 42, section 17), in support of the course pursued by the Justices. It is clear that all they had to do was to collect all the evidence that may be adduced in support of any charge brought under their notice, and, if in their judgment a *prima facie* case be made out, to commit the accused for trial, forwarding to the Attorney-General the depositions, as their voucher for what they had done, and the grounds upon which they had so acted. Even the statement of the accused, in reply to the charge, if he thought proper to make one, was required to be taken down in writing, and if needful made evidence against him. Counsel, on the other hand, if allowed to address the Bench, said just what they pleased, and, if the magistrates were in any degree swayed in their decision by the speech on one side or the other, it would be impossible for the magistrates to transmit to the Attorney-General all the grounds upon which they had arrived at their decision. It would moreover place in an unjust position the prisoner, who had not the means of securing legal assistance in his defence. So that, both legally and morally, he thought that the rule was one that ought to prevail, and to be of universal application. He did not say but that cases would occasionally come before magistrates where they would wish to hear counsel on some particular point, when they would doubtless ask for such assistance. Twice or thrice the legality of this rule had been questioned, and he had hoped that steps would have been taken for the determination of the question by the highest tribunal, and he thought it now high time that it should be either abandoned or made a final order.

The Solicitor-General said that the section referred to being directory merely, and not prohibitory, the Court was not bound to pursue that course, as they would be if the terms were of the latter character. But if the terms were prohibitory, the rights of the Crown would not be affected thereby unless specifically mentioned. The extreme public importance of this case was indicated by the presence of a Crown law officer to prosecute it, and he claimed to be afforded an opportunity of explaining to the Bench the nature and bearing of the evidence he intended to submit in support of the charge against the prisoner, a great deal of which he thought would be otherwise inexplicable. He trusted, therefore, that the Bench would not decide against hearing him.

Mr. Roberts said that this case ought to be conducted in the same way as all other criminal prosecutions, for indictable offences, in all of which the Queen is the prosecutor. The justices have no discretion whatever in the matter, but to act in the mode prescribed by the Act, as quoted by the Police Magistrate. If the legislature in England, or the colonial legislature, when adopting the English Act, had intended to preserve any imaginary right to the Crown, they would have expressly stated that intention, as is invariably done in Acts of Parliament, the provisions of which seem to trench upon rights or privileges which it is their intention to conserve. Magistrates are bound to act according to evidence, and not upon speeches of counsel, and if the learned Solicitor-General had a case in hand which cannot be made plain by the evidence, it is clearly one which ought not to have been initiated, and the prisoner should be discharged.

Their Worships were unanimously of opinion that they were precluded from hearing the learned Solicitor-General, and expressed their wish that the question should be settled by the superior Court.

The Solicitor-General said that he submitted to the ruling of the Court, while he desired that a note be made of his protest against it. He called

John Wells: The prisoner before the court is the person referred to in the information just read.

William Newcombe, clerk in the Treasury—lately in the revenue branch, but now and since 1st January, 1854, in the pay branch: I know the prisoner, who, on 1st January, 1854, was a second-class clerk in the revenue branch, and on the death of Mr. Dugald Macpherson was promoted to the chief clerkship of that branch—about the 14th April of that year; his duty was to receive all the cash forwarded by post, pass it to account, to sign receipts for that money, and to keep it for a time, varying according to circumstances, and finally to hand it over to the clerk in charge of the receiving room; that clerk, after Mr. Macpherson's death, was Mr. M'Donald, then Mr. Smith, and next Mr. Leonard; in November, 1854, M'Donald was temporarily absent on leave, during which time I had charge of that department, and acted as receiving clerk until his return, early in December; we have a book in the revenue branch called "The cash per post book," and which is supposed to contain an account of all moneys received by post; this is the book kept in November, 1854; there are entries in my handwriting; I find an entry on 25th November "Received per Masters, C. C. L., Gold licenses, £171 10s.; own handwriting, as follows:—Hay's cheque, £1; Masters' ditto, £8 8s.; ditto, £8 8s.; ditto, £8 8s.; Andrews' ditto, £8; Foy's ditto, £4; Gibbon's ditto, £16; Durbin's ditto, £8 8s.; cash, £113 5s.; total, £171 10s." This the whole of the entry in my handwriting; this was made by direction of Mr. Hollinworth, and I was in habit of making such entries in the course of business by his direction; I was then acting as a substitute for Mr. M'Donald in the receiving room; I do not recollect receiving from prisoner that particular sum of £171 10s.; it was the practice to make entry of sums received and carried to the Treasury account, and those carried to the "Suspense" account; when moneys were paid in it was customary to hand in with it a slip showing the amounts paid to the Treasury or public account, and that to the suspense account; and on the following day to prepare a voucher showing the sums so paid in, and it was Mr. Hollinworth's duty to sign it; on the opposite page of this entry is an entry in his handwriting under the head of suspense account showing that, on 27th November, the sum of £171 10s. was paid to that account; the entries on this slip, marked A, are in Hollinworth's handwriting; it shows accounts carried to the two accounts; do not find a sum of £171 carried to the suspense fund; there is an entry to that effect, but a line is drawn through it; there is an item of £507 10s. carried to the suspense fund; I see this voucher (marked B) headed "Suspense Account," which shows the amount paid to the suspense account on the 27th November, 1854, £507 10s.; it was made by me from the slip marked A, as was my duty every morning, and it is signed by Mr. Hollinworth; this paper (marked C) is a receipt of 28th November, 1854, No. 189, received from Gold Commissioner Stephen, £168 10s. for gold licenses, and signed by Mr. Hollinworth; this (marked D) is duplicate receipt, dated 13th January, 1855, of £3, from Mr. King, on account of licenses to dig for gold in September, 1855; in the cash per post book see an entry in Hollinworth's writing of £168 10s. drawn out of the suspense account on the 28th November, 1854, and transferred to the revenue account; and is on that day credited to the revenue account; on the 13th January is a similar entry for £3; the two sums making £171 10s.; in the course of business the accounts for the 27th would be made up on the 28th November, and for the 28th on the 29th, unless either day fell on a Sunday.

By Mr. Roberts: The receipts C and D show that the sums stated were properly carried to the public account; having regard to the way in which the cash per post books were kept, from March, 1854, until June, 1856, it would take some time—some weeks probably—to make out how much money should be in hand; would have of course to go through every item; I do know that the suspense fund and the cash fund were operated upon by Hollinworth, from March, 1854, until June, 1856, as one fund; it was his duty to pay moneys received into the bank as soon as possible; it was open to the Colonial Treasurer daily, or as often as he thought proper, to call upon the chief clerk for a statement of the balance in hand; I recollect a sum of £7016 11s. 7d. being carried to the suspense fund, I believe by Mr. Hollinworth; I do not know that there was any confusion in the accounts when Mr. Hollinworth took office; I know of an attempt made to arrive at what that sum consisted of, and that it failed; when moneys were received, without the necessary documents, and when any delay was likely to arise, they were placed to the "Suspense Fund" until it could be properly passed to the account to which they belonged—or in cases where remittances were made partly by cheques which on presentation were dishonoured, when delay of necessity arose before the sum represented by it or them could be carried to account.

By the Bench: This entry of 27th November was made by me at Mr. Hollinworth's dictation from a letter; it was no part of my duty to handle the money or cheques named; I cannot tell by this book, but by another I can, whether the cheques named were all paid; the receipts C and D are in the handwriting of Mr. Mackenzie and signed by Mr. Hollinworth; these are duplicate receipts; I do not know who prepared the original receipts; it was possible for a duplicate to differ from an original receipt, and have seen Hollinworth sign duplicates without comparing them with the originals; these are initialed by me, and I have no doubt I compared them with the originals; opposite to the entry of £168 10s., on 28th November, I see an entry in Hollinworth's writing, "voucher required for £3," which may account for the line drawn through the line £171 10s.

Re-examined: The receipts show that the moneys named were paid into the Treasury; I consider them as proofs that the moneys were paid by Hollinworth to the proper officer; the sums of £168 10s. and £3 were received as gold licenses, and are drawn out of the suspense fund and carried to the public fund as such; in 1854 the moneys were placed as one fund in the bank, and were only known as the suspense and the public accounts in the Treasury books.

Bench: This book shows that the money, £171 10s., was in the bank when Mr. Hollinworth transferred it from the suspense to the public account in the books; it shows that it was paid into the bank; I can show that it was not paid in on the 27th November; I have known Mr. Hollinworth to sign receipts for moneys before they were filled up with the amounts.

John Wells: I am accountant to the Treasury, and have been since 1855; I know prisoner, and I have been engaged in examining his suspense account from March, 1854, until June 1856; the investigation occupied me a little over six weeks, and I find there has been upwards of £1850 4s. 8d. more than has been paid into it; I have before me an entry of November 25th, £171 10s., received from Mr. Masters, and on opposite side an entry states that it was on the 27th November paid into the suspense account; from my examination of the books I can positively say that no, such sum was on that day or any subsequent day paid into the suspense fund; Mr. Hollinworth had the custody of this cash per post book; on slip A I see an entry of £507 10s., which does not include either £168 10s., or £3, or £171 10s., but is a separate payment by a single individual; Hollinworth has been in my presence, and by me asked to explain this item of £171 10s.; he told me that he could not account for the sum having been drawn out of the suspense account, into which it had not been paid; this slip shows that on the 27th November the sum of £9623 14s. 8d. was credited to the revenue, less £30 paid to Mr. Greenhill, drawn on suspense, leaving £9493 14s. 8d., of which £8446 9s. 4d. was paid into the bank, of which £8486 9s. 4d. was in cheques, and £960 in cash; the receiving room cash or day book should show the several cheques received on 26th November, but does not name any such as those enumerated in the cash per post book, as received on the 26th, nor on any day afterward. (The witness enumerated the several items of which the sum of £9623 14s. 8d. was made up.) I never heard of such a practice in the Treasury, as giving receipts to individuals before the moneys were received.

Cross-examined: I had no knowledge of the manner in which the books were kept until I made the examination; I have no knowledge that moneys placed in suspense being appropriated to other purposes; the books do not appear to have been kept with any degree of skill; I did not examine the balances on the transfer of office from Mr. Merewether to Mr. Riddell; nor on the transfer from Mr. Riddell to Mr. Holt, nor any subsequent transfer of office; the accounts were examined on each transfer, for the satisfaction of the incoming Treasurer that the balances shown in the accountant's (my) office were available; these deficiencies would not appear on those occasions; Mr. Hollinworth never gave me the balances of his accounts; I am not aware that it was a part of the system in the Treasury that the books were never balanced; Mr. Hollinworth has paid money out of the Suspense Fund on his predecessor's account, which had never been paid in, but those payments form no part of the £1850 4s. 8d. now found to be deficient; whenever I spoke to him of the deficiency, he told me that when the accounts were properly and fully examined he would not be found a defaulter; when I told him that his books had been kept in a slovenly manner, he said that he did not initiate the system, and that he was not to blame for it; the accounts were examined after me by the chief clerk of the Audit Office, and he certified to the correctness of my conclusions; the aggregate amounts placed to the credit of the Suspense account from March, 1854, to June, 1856, amount to upwards of £81,000, and the sums placed to the general account to upwards of £1,000,000.

The hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned until

Thursday.

Before the same Justices.

William Newcombe re-called: On 26th November, 1854, I was acting in the receiving room in place of Mr. M'Donald; there is a book called the cash-book of the revenue branch; this (produced) is it; on 27th November are entries of cash received, some in my handwriting and others in Mr. Mackenzie's; those in my hand were made from the receipts as they were issued, signed by Mr. Hollinworth, the chief clerk; the entries of receipts on that day amount to £3532 14s. 8d., including the moneys paid by Mr. Hollinworth, and those paid to me over the counter, and including also the suspense account.

Cross-examined: I do not mean that the sum £9623 14s. 8d., including all the moneys received by Mr. Hollinworth on the 27th November, but those only which are carried to account; I have known a long time to elapse—sometimes many weeks—after the receipt of moneys by Mr. Hollinworth, and entered in the cash per post book, before they were or could be carried to any account; I have known of instances where sums were entered on the slips as intended to be carried to account from the suspense fund, but which for various reasons it was afterwards found necessary to erase—in cases, for instance, where the amount was made up of cheques, one or more of which was not paid on presentation at the bank; slips were used before Mr. Hollinworth took charge of the office, but were not so particular as those made use of by Mr. Hollinworth; I do not know of any orders having been given to Mr. Hollinworth that he should pay over moneys either to the suspense account or the general revenue at any given periods; he appeared at that time to have paid over moneys at different times, as he thought proper.

By Mr. Lucas: It was Mr. Hollinworth's duty, in my opinion, to place moneys to the general account as soon as possible after their receipt; immediately after the receipt of the vouchers from the country.

By Mr. Forbes: That was the practice of the office; I do not know anything about Mr. Hollinworth's powers, nor am I aware of any express directions having been given to him on the subject.

By Mr. Lucas: No doubt the sums of £168 10s. and £3 were placed to account on the date of the receipt, and on either the same or the next day paid into the bank; it must have been paid into the receiving-room on the day the receipt was given.

Cross-examination continued: I do not know whether the suspense account was opened by Mr. Hollinworth or at his suggestion; he was acting chief clerk in the office when the account was opened; a new system of account was commenced on 13th June, 1856, on which date a separate bank account was opened for the suspense account, distinct from the general revenue account; the new system was adopted, I believe, in order to show more readily at a glance how the two accounts stood; I have known Mr. Hollinworth to keep large sums, viz., £200 or £300, in the chest uncredited—passed to neither the general nor the suspense account; I do not know whether it was generally known in the office, but every one else had the same facility as I for ascertaining the fact; there was some mixing up of the accounts in the time of Mr. Macpherson, in consequence of which Mr. Hollinworth had to pay several sums out of the suspense fund to meet claims made upon Government arising out of mistakes in Mr. Macpherson's time.

By Mr. Lucas: I have known cheques to have been received as cash, and dishonoured; in which case whoever took it as cash would be the sufferer, at least for a time; it would be impossible for Mr. Hollinworth to hold money for which a receipt had been given from the Revenue Office; I have known him to take a cheque as cash, which was afterwards dishonoured, and had to be made good by him.

Cross-examination continued: I have known as much as £200 (or about) to be in the iron chest, in Mr. Hollinworth's custody, uncredited; although a slip showed the amount credited to the public account, as well as the amount placed to the suspense fund, Mr. Hollinworth would pay into the receiving room a sum equal to the sum total, represented by either cash, drafts, or cash; I have known instances of bank drafts being paid in by him as cash, and for some informality or other returned to him, and he temporarily debited with the amount; as to the suspense fund of £7016 11s. 4d. opened in 1854, I do not know whether any particulars were furnished to him showing to whom the moneys belonged; I am aware that there was a difficulty at the time in making out the items of that amount from the cash per post book; I cannot tell who were entitled to receive those moneys, but the cash per post book ought to show it; I know that several amounts were paid out of that amount by Hollinworth in the year 1854 to meet liabilities which accrued while Macpherson had charge of the office; on 22nd May, 1854, I find on reference to the cash per post book, that a sum of £159 17s. 3d. was credited to the fund, out of which £119 12s. 3d. was drawn out of the suspense account amount, and charged to the 27th March, 1854; a delay of two months then took place before it was transferred to the revenue account; I cannot tell how the sum of £7016 11s. 8d. was made up when the suspense account was opened; I cannot say whether or not any moneys have been drawn from the suspense account, and placed to the general revenue account, which were never placed in suspense by Mr. Hollinworth; such an operation would have the effect of exhausting the suspense account; this paper (F) is in my handwriting, and is a statement of advances made out of the suspense fund by Mr. Hollinworth in 1854, previous to his obtaining possession of the chest, amounting to £875 13s. 9d.; if Hollinworth had been debited with £1857 4s. 8d. these amounts would of course reduce it by so much; I made this memorandum by direction of Mr. Hollinworth, but do not know for what books or papers.

By Mr. Forbes: No change was made in the system of keeping the books in the year 1854, except in the introduction of the suspense fund; during Mr. Macpherson's time moneys not carried to the general account were supposed to be in the iron chest; I do not recollect any other alteration; when the chest was opened Mr. Macpherson was found to be a defaulter; the £7016 11s. 8d. seems to represent moneys received between the 13th and the 27th March, 1854; the chest was in fact the suspense fund, until the opening of an account so named on the 13th March, 1854, when Mr. Hollinworth was Acting Chief Clerk in Mr. Macpherson's absence.

Cross-examination resumed: I cannot say whether the sum of £251 was paid out of the suspense fund to meet deficiencies by Mr. Macpherson: an examination of accounts made Mr. Macpherson a defaulter to an amount exceeding £1000; Hollinworth kept two accounts, cash and suspense; I cannot say whether or not Hollinworth has ever paid in money to the general revenue which were never in the suspense fund; the sums of money paid by Mr. Hollinworth to meet the apparent deficiencies in Mr. Macpherson's account were, I believe, paid by direction of the then Colonial Treasurer, it having been previously ascertained that the sums claimed had been received by Mr. Macpherson.

Re-examined: The Treasury did not pay any sum until, by a reference to the books, it was found that Macpherson had charged himself with the receipt of such sum; the sum of £7016, which commences the suspense account, is in the handwriting of Mr. M'Donald; cannot say how that amount is arrived at, or whether or not it is correct, but so far as I have examined it I believe it is not correct; Mr. Hollinworth took charge on the 13th March; the account F. is in my handwriting, and no doubt I was directed by Mr. Hollinworth to make it out, as I was then acting under him; I made it from books and not from dictation; I understand that the amounts specified were paid out of the suspense fund, from 9th March to 1st May, 1854, to meet claims upon it for moneys received by Mr. Macpherson between the 1st October, 1853, and the 8th March, 1854, amounting to £875 13s. 9d.; I cannot say out of which fund these payments were made, nor whether the sums represented were paid in cash, or merely transferred in figures from one account to another in the books; [when moneys come to the Treasury from the country, accompanied by complete vouchers, it must have been paid into the receiving-room, and of course carried to the public account; when unaccompanied by vouchers the amount was paid to the revenue clerk, but was placed in the suspense fund;—not always, but in the ordinary course of business;*] the cash per post book is the only cheque there was upon Mr. Hollinworth; it was in Mr. Hollinworth's custody, but the entries were mostly made by me; the book was not locked up, but was kept upon a shelf, and the room was very seldom locked; I have known Hollinworth to give receipts for cheques sent down by post; I have known him pay into the receiving-room cheques forming part of the amount of his slips which were returned not paid from the Bank; am not prepared to swear that the duplicate receipts (C and D) produced were made out at the same time, or on the same afternoon, with the originals.

Cross-examined: Any person in the office had access at any time to the cash per postbook; there was no attempt at concealment.

The Solicitor-General applied for a copy of the depositions so far as the evidence had gone.

Mr. Roberts objected. It were in vain to order all witnesses out of Court if the prosecutor had in his hands a copy of the depositions made by preceding witnesses.

Their worships were of opinion that they could not be called upon to grant copies of the depositions in a case yet incomplete. The 27th section of 11 and 12 Vict., No. 42, authorised a prisoner after committal to demand a copy of the depositions, but they did not consider that at this stage they would be justified in allowing either party a copy.

Friday.

John M'Donald: I am a clerk in the Colonial Treasury; was in the office from the beginning of 1854 till the death of Mr. Macpherson, and till the end of 1854, in the revenue branch; Mr. Macpherson was the head of that branch; Mr. Macpherson died on the 16th April, 1854; the practice was for Mr. Greenhill to receive the letters that came by post, and he handed over to Mr. Macpherson those which belonged to his department; I have no knowledge how the letters by post were dealt with since Mr. Hollinworth's time; I have the suspense account book for 1854 before me; there is an entry in my handwriting dated 27th March, debiting the suspense account with £7015 11s. 7d.; it had nothing to do with Mr. Macpherson's account. I do not know, nor had I ever the means of knowing, how this amount was made up; I made the entry by Hollinworth's instructions; the entry was not made on the date it bears, it was made afterwards, about a week or a fortnight after Mr. Macpherson left the office on account of ill-health; I remember an iron chest in the room, it was used for keeping cash received by post, for which necessary vouchers were required before they could be put to the treasurer's accounts; Mr. Macpherson kept the key of this chest, and during his illness it was at his house, except on one occasion, when it was brought into the treasury to take out some half-notes which had been received by Mr. Macpherson to join with corresponding halves subsequently received by Mr. Hollinworth. It was during Mr. Macpherson's illness—Mr. Macpherson died on Good Friday, 1854—that the chest was opened for this purpose; do not know what amount of half-notes was taken out; the chest was opened after Mr. Macpherson's death, about the 21st April; Mr. Hollinworth assisted to count the money in it; do not know the amount; the money received by post from the 13th March to Mr. Macpherson's death, was regularly credited, except sums for which vouchers had not been received, and Mr. Hollinworth and Mr. Lennan took charge of these sums; I believe they were kept in another iron safe in the same way as Mr. Macpherson kept it; the suspense account was opened the 16th March, 1854.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: I left the Treasury at the end of 1854. Mr. Hollinworth did not receive the moneys during Mr. Macpherson's lifetime. During the first four days of Mr. Macpherson's absence, Mr. Hollinworth was absent on leave, and Mr. Lennan undertook Mr. Macpherson's duties; I know nothing about the sum of £7015 11s. 7d. entered on the suspense account, except that I was instructed to make the entry; there were various claims on the iron chest paid out of the suspense account; when the money in the iron chest was exhausted, other claims were made on it which were paid out of the suspense account. The accounts marked F were received by Mr. Macpherson, and were never placed to the suspense account; they would be placed in the iron chest; I believe the corresponding sums on the creditor side of the account were paid by Hollinworth and Mr. Lennan out of sums received by them to the credit of the iron chest; the various sums in this account amounted to £875 13s. 9d.; the want of vouchers would account for this money not being credited to the Treasury till it was paid by Mr. Hollinworth; under the system of accounts kept, such delays might cause confusion; the books were not kept by single or double entry; there was only one book which was called memorandum of cash received by post; I know Mr. Hollinworth did pay a sum out of the suspense account on account of Mr. Macpherson; Mr. Lennan credited some sums of money received by him during Mr. Macpherson's illness; I do not know under what authority Mr. Hollinworth paid the amounts in the account marked F; some sums were paid by Mr. Hollinworth and Mr. Lennan out of money received by them which never went into suspense account at all; I know of a board of enquiry in reference to the iron chest, instituted in 1856; I gave evidence before that board; the board consisted of Captain Browne and Captain Mayne; Mr. Hollinworth was examined; the cause of the enquiry was an alleged deficiency in the iron chest; there was an alleged deficiency in the iron chest compared with Mr. Macpherson's accounts; I know nothing of Mr. Hollinworth having placed a land order as cash to the credit account; by mistake; I cannot say whether the £7015 11s. 7d. was ever paid to the credit of the Treasury at all; I suppose it must have been so; I paid Mr. Hollinworth the sum of £420 on Mr. Macpherson's account, to the credit of his branch in the Treasury; this sum was paid out of a cheque for £500, drawn by Mr. Macpherson, and sent to Mr. Hollinworth, and intended to meet demands that might be made on the chest during his illness; the remaining £80 was to be applied to the payment of a balance of money due for land he had purchased at a Government sale.

Re-examined: The £422 was paid to Mr. Buyers, Mr. Macpherson's executor, after the death of the latter; it was paid out of the iron chest; during the illness of Mr. Macpherson, and after his death, until the iron chest was opened the sum of £875 13s. 9d. was paid out of cash received by Hollinworth and Lennan, for claims on the iron chest; this was paid out of sums received by post between the 12th March and 21st April; whatever was paid during that interval was out of cash received by post, and was paid to meet claims on the iron chest; the account current would show the exact amounts; it was copied out fairly by me; it was made by Mr. Hollinworth's instruction, and rendered by me to Mr. Buyers; the account current I allude to was that in reference to the iron chest; the account I hold is the one I allude to; I find an item dated April 24, for repayment of advances made to iron chest during Mr. Macpherson's illness, £417 9s. 6d.; when I say that the sum £875 13s. 9d. was paid by Hollinworth out of money received by post, I include in it the £420 received from Mr. Macpherson; I do not know whether the contents of the iron chest were sufficient to meet the claims against it. In the suspense ac-

* This passage (in brackets) on reading his deposition, the witness struck out. The Solicitor-General was desirous of cross-examining the witness in reference to it—whether he did or did not say so; but it was objected that the learned gentleman should not cross-examine his own witness. Witness said also that he did not say so, or anything like it. The Bench ruled that a witness was at liberty to alter his deposition to any extent he pleased before signing it; when signed he must abide by it. The witness also varied some other portions of his deposition.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3921582

By Mr. Lucas: The last draft purporting to be upon the original fund of £7015 11s. 7d., appears by this book to have been made upon the 3rd July, 1855.

The Solicitor-General said that he here closed his case, with the exception of the documents in possession of the select committee, one of which is in the handwriting of Mr. Hollinworth, by which he shows that on the 27th March he had £7015 11s. 7d. in hand, and another made by Mr. Newcombe showing how that sum was made up—both of which were by Hollinworth handed to Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Forbes asked Mr. Roberts if he consented to these papers going in evidence, because if not, the question may as well be discussed now as to-morrow, and thereby save time.

Mr. Roberts said that he could neither assent nor dissent to their admission until he had seen them, for his client could not at present inform him of the purport of the papers.

At this moment a gentleman brought copies of the papers referred to—a Treasury copy, though not certified copies.

Mr. Roberts said that these papers were made out by his client in an endeavour to balance the account; and they were by him handed to Captain Brown, Mr. Mayne, and Mr. Merewether for that purpose, with particular explanations. Without the opportunity of examining the witness by whom it may be produced, he would not consent to the admission of the papers.

The Solicitor-General said that he did not intend to call in evidence either of the gentlemen named, and it would be for the Bench to decide whether or not they would admit the documents.

The learned gentleman handed up the papers, which were perused by the Bench.

Mr. Forbes said that himself and Mr. Brown were of opinion that the papers could not be received in evidence against Hollinworth in a prosecution for embezzlement—unless it were shown to have been given to his superior officer with intent to deceive him; but it certainly was not admissible as evidence if it were prepared merely to be laid before a select committee to whom he was not responsible.

Mr. Lucas thought that anything in the prisoner's handwriting, bearing upon the case, was admissible—but the weight to be attached thereto was a question for the Bench.

The Solicitor-General said he believed that the document was handed by Mr. Hollinworth to Mr. Lane, his superior officer, and would to-morrow make Mr. Lane a witness in reference thereto.

The Bench expressed their opinion that they were quite as able to arrive at a conclusion upon this charge without as with the documents sought to be put in.

The Solicitor-General said it would nevertheless be his duty to put the documents in evidence.

The Court then adjourned until

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

The Solicitor-General said that, since the adjournment yesterday, he had discovered evidence in reference to the case before the Court, of a very important character, which it would be his duty to lay before the Bench, and which, judging from the past, would probably occupy a couple of days. He asked, therefore, under the circumstances, seeing that it was yesterday expected that an hour at most this morning would bring the case to a close, what course their Worships would adopt? whether to proceed at once or to adjourn until another and more convenient day?

Mr. Forbes said that it was an exceedingly inconvenient course. Persons making a complaint upon oath are supposed to be prepared with sufficient evidence to substantiate that charge, or they should withhold the charge until they have. The inquiry had already extended over an enormous time, and the other business of the office had in consequence gone considerably into arrears. If it be possible to bring the case to a close to-day, by sitting until midnight, he would much prefer doing so to any adjournment whatever.

Mr. Lucas said that he would not sit later than four o'clock, let the case occupy as many days as it might.

Mr. Roberts said that he did not care if the learned Solicitor-

...

Sydney, April 1st.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAMPION WETTON.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce Sale. There was some demand for the best description of wool, and two bales of Moreton Bay wool brought 22½d. per lb. Of the 167 bales catalogued, all were sold but thirteen bales. The bidding throughout the sale was more spirited than it has been for some time past, owing to the presence of one or two new buyers; the old wool brokers, however, are still very chary of buying, and prices, although firm, cannot be considered as having advanced. The following were the rates obtained for the lots sold:—Fleece, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10½d.; hand-washed, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d.; grease, 5¾d. to 10½d.; mixed, 5d. to 1s. 0½d.

SHEEPSKINS continue without alteration in price. About 2417 were sold at 4½d. to 8½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—There was a better supply than there has been for several weeks past—76 casks of tallow were sold. Of this quantity 68 casks of beef tallow were sold in one lot, for shipment, at £40 12s. 6d. per ton. The remainder realized from 38s. 6d. to 51s. 9d.

HIDES.—There was a decided improvement in hides to-day, and an advance of 2s. to 2s. 6d. on well cured heavy hides has taken place. The appearance of a new buyer also added increased firmness to the hide market which has lately been so much depressed. Over 1000 hides were sold to-day, at from 3s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. each; skins brought 6d. to 2s. 9d. each. A lot of horns were sold at 32s. to 34s.; and shank bones, at £6 per ton.

The amount of Customs' revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of March has been £47,147 16s. 11d.; for the same month of 1857, £40,276 16s. 4d. was received. There is, therefore, an increase of £6871 0s. 7d. on the receipts of the month. During the quarter ended the 31st of March, 1857, the amount received was £130,985 1s. 2d. For the corresponding quarter of 1858, the receipts have amounted to £131,101 5s. 11d., which is an increase of only £116 4s. 9d. in favour of the present year. The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the quarters ended the 31st of March, 1857 and 1858:—

	1857.		1858.
January	£44,837 19 5	......	£43,185 8 8
February	45,850 5 5	......	45,758 2 8
March	40,276 16 4	......	47,147 16 11
	£130,985 1 2	......	£131,101 5 11

It will be observed from this statement, that during the two first months of the year there was a considerable falling off in the amount of the Customs' revenue; but during the last month the receipts have so far increased, that the amount collected for the quarter is slightly in increase of 1857. If we, however, compare the amount of revenue with that of 1856, we will find that the Customs' revenue for the first quarter of that year only amounted to £98,403 3s. 7d. It is gratifying, therefore, to see that, notwithstanding the depressed state of trade, our Customs' revenue has not decreased, but shows an increase of over 33 per cent. when compared with 1856.

A comparative statement of the Consolidated Revenue of the colony of New South Wales, and of the special funds paid into the Treasury at Sydney, during the quarters ended 31st March, 1857, and 31st March, 1858, respectively, showing the increase or decrease under each head thereof, is published in to-day's *Gazette*, and will be found in another part of our columns. The following is a summary of the same:

The Customs' revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1857, amounted to £136,111 4s; for 1858, £135,625 10s. 5d.;—decrease, £485 13s. 7d. There was a decrease in the duties received for wine, tea, sugar and molasses, and coffee, chocolate and cocoa; and an increase in spirits, ale, porter, &c., tobacco, and currants, and other dried fruits.

The duty on Spirits distilled in the colony for the first quarter of 1857, was £16,071 3s. 8d. For 1858, £13,268 14s. 1d. Decrease, £2802 9s. 7d.

Under the head of Gold the receipts for the quarter ended 31st March, 1857, amounted to £5650 19s. 2d.; for 1858, £7386 15s. 11d. Increase, £1735 16s. 9d.

The Mint receipts for the first quarter of 1857, were £1592 17s. 2d. 1858, £5613 17s. 7d. Increase, £4021 10s. 5d.

The amount received for Land revenue during the quarter ended 31st March, 1857, was £42,025 12s. 2d.; during 1858, £56,738 14s. 6d. Increase, £14,713 2s. 4d.

The amount collected for rents during the first quarter of 1857, was £3324 18s. 6d.; for 1858, £2608 13s. 8d. Decrease, £715 4s. 10d.

The receipts for licenses during the quarter ended the 31st March, 1857, amounted to £1895 5s. 2d.; during 1858, £7480 4s. 9d. Increase, £5584 19s. 7d.

The receipts for postage during the first quarter of 1857 were £8038 5s. 10d.; 1858, £9143 7s. 5d.; increase, £1105 1s. 7d.

Under the head of fines and forfeitures, the amount collected during the quarter ended 31st March, 1857, was £1382 17s. 9d.; during 1858, £4740 16s. 1d.; increase, £3357 18s. 4d.

The amount collected for fees of office during the same period of 1857 was £7710 12s. 4d.; during 1858, £5640 8s. 3d.; decrease, £2070 4s. 1d.

The railway tolls collected for the first quarter of 1857 amounted to £1530 8s. 5d.; for 1858, £17,744 17s. 10d.; increase, £16,214 14s. 5d.

The assessment on stock collected during the quarter ended 31st March, 1857, was only £70 13s. 4d; 1858, £163 8s. 10d. Increase, £92 15s. 6d.

The proceeds of the sale of Government property for the same period of 1857, amounted to £256 19s. 9d; for 1858, £475 16s. 6d. Increase £218 16s. 8d.

Under the head of reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, the amount received for first quarter of 1857 was £1718 7s. 8d.; for 1858, £1337 8s. 1d. Decrease, £380 19s. 7d.

The amount received for interest on city debentures, during the quarter ended the 31st of March, 1857, was £22 10s; during 1858, £8306 4s. 4d. Increase, £8283 14s. 4d.

The miscellaneous receipts during the first quarter of 1857 amounted to £3899 18s. 1s.; for 1858, £6727 2s. 0d. Increase, £1827 3s. 11d.

The amount received for immigration remittances, during the same period of 1857, was £3974 10s.; 1858, £3837. Decrease, £137 10s.

The amount collected for Newcastle tonnage dues, for the first quarter of 1858, was £396 2s. 6d.

Under the head of special receipts the amount collected during the same period of 1857 was £7140 15s. 10d.; during 1858, £6674 7s. 5d. Decrease, £466 8s. 5d.

The grand total under the heads of Revenue Proper and Special Receipts, during the quarter ended the 31st March, 1857, amounted to £242,417 3s. 10d.; during the corresponding quarter of 1858, £292,909 10s. 1d. There is therefore an increase in favour of the present quarter of £50,492 6s. 3d.

Bowden and Threlkeld sold, at their Rooms, on Monday last, the whole of the sugars ex Bella Vista, from the Mauritius, at the following prices:—

No. 1—155 bags Trou-d'Eau, very rich light counter sugar, £34 5s to £35 5s per ton
" 2—109 " Bon-air, light yellow counter ditto, £29 1s 6d to £30 ditto
" 3—151 " Mon-d'Esser, golden grainy light ditto, £33 to £35 12s 6d ditto
" 4—165 " Mon-Choix, rich golden crystal ditto, £37 17s 6d ditto
" 5—63 " Mon-Repos, very rich light counter ditto, £35 5s ditto
" 6—98 " Ditto sparkling yellow counter ditto, £37 to £37 7s 6d ditto
" 7—306 " Bon-mere, very fine light counter ditto, suited for the family trade, £35 1s 6d to £36 10s ditto
" 8—518 " Victoria, rich bright grained yellow ditto, £35 10s to £35 10s ditto
" 9—100 " Riche-bois, fine snowdrop crystal ditto, £43 7s 6d to £42 5s ditto
" 10—183 " Caroline, rich yellow counter ditto, £33 7s 6d ditto
" 11—111 " Stanley, beautiful pearl crystal ditto, £44 15s ditto
" 12—47 " Stanley Manus, bold grand snowdrop crystals, £43 2s 6d ditto

Total, 1960 bags.

There was a good attendance of the trade, and some spirited bidding. The same firm also sold, to-day, by auction the cutter Cu-dle, for £120. The Bella Vista was withdrawn at £1250.

ON Wednesday evening an interesting tea meeting took place in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Chippendale, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Henry H. Gaud with an Easter offering, and bidding him farewell, previous to his removal to Bathurst. After tea, Mr. Fletcher was called to the chair, who briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and pointed to the great good that has been derived from the Rev. gentleman's ministry. Mr. Gaud acknowledged, in a neat speech, the great kindness shown him and family. It is with great regret that the Rev. gentleman is removed from the circuit over which he has presided for three years; he has gained the esteem and good wishes of those with whom he has come in contact.

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GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta, Mr. M. Mason
Ryde—Mr. George Pope
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. W. Abraham
Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Cmaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Merce, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Narengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Maitland (East and West), Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Morpeth—Mr. John Wisdom
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. T. Shoss
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Murriwa—Mr. T. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock—Messrs. Fremlin and Hinton
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Newcastle—Messrs. Bishop and Callum
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Gool's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—Mr. Alexander Walker
Wee Waa—Mr. C. S. Capp
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. H. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser.

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Algar and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—BENJAMIN LEE News Agent (old HERALD Office, Lower George-street), begs to remind his friends that he has been appointed Agent for the northern end of the city, from Charlotte-place to Dawes' Point, including Harrington, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Prince streets, from this date, and he trusts, by early delivery and punctuality, to give every satisfaction. His terms are:

£1 0 3 per quarter
0 7 0 per month
0 1 9 per week
Payable in advance.

N.B.—B. L. will give his own receipts for subscriptions. Single copies at 4d. each. April 1st.

435, PITT-STREET.—WILLIAM HOGAN, many years employed as a runner to the HERALD, begs to remind subscribers to whom he has for a long time delivered the paper, that he has been appointed by the proprietors News Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for that district, commencing from Druitt-street, to the Haymarket, on the west side of George-street; and from Park-street to the Haymarket, in Pitt-street, including Bathurst, Liverpool, and Goulburn streets.

The terms of subscription are:

£1 0 0 per quarter
0 7 0 per month
0 1 9 per week.
Payment in advance.

W. HOGAN will wait upon any party requiring the HERALD in the above locality, on their sending a note to his address—435, Pitt-street; and he is authorised to give his own printed receipts for subscriptions.

THE GLEBE.—F. CODNER, News Agent, 402, Brickfield-hill, has been appointed News Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, at the Glebe, from this date, and will deliver at an early hour every morning. Subscriptions, £1 per quarter; 7s. per month; 1s. 9d. per week, in advance.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days

The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Bank will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 2nd and 5th proximo.
ZACHY. INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 30th March.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
Paid up capital, £500,000; with power to increase to One Million.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From 1st April next, and till further notice, interest will be allowed on money deposited in this Bank on the following terms:—

For sums deposited SUBJECT TO ONLY SEVEN DAYS' NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For ditto SUBJECT TO 15 DAYS' NOTICE, 3 per cent. ditto.
For ditto subject to 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
For ditto subject to 6 months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.
For money lodged for longer periods, interest according to special arrangement.

Should depositors desire it, three and six months' bills will be issued in place of deposit receipts of those classes.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Sydney, 29th March.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Paid-up Capital £700,000.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st April next, Interest on Deposits will be allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.—

On deposits subject to 14 days' notice of withdrawal, provided such remain for not less than three months, 3 per cent. per annum.
On sums deposited, subject to six months notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent. per annum.
On sums deposited, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal, 5 per cent. per annum.

Bills for discount received daily until 12 o'clock noon.
EDWIN BRETT, manager.
Sydney, 26th March, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital	£1,260,000
Reserve Fund	252,000

ALTERATION IN RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—

	Per annum.
Subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal,	5 per cent.
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 15 days	3 ditto

On deposits lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.
G. K. INGLOW, Manager.
Sydney, March 26th, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its Act of Incorporation, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,600,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims of adjustment, paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.—This loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted for by the eminent banking house of Messrs. Rothschild, in Frankfort. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz.:—

14 of 40,000 dollars	60 of 8,000 dollars	120 of 1,500 dollars
22 of 40,000 dollars	60 of 4,000 dollars	180 of 1,000 dollars
34 of 32,000 dollars	60 of 2,000 dollars	

The smallest prize is 55 dollars, or £7 10s.

The next drawing will take place on the 1st June, 1858. The price of shares is as follows:—

1 share	£1	30 shares	£20
6 shares	£5	65 shares	£40
13 shares	£10	135 shares	£80

Shares will be forwarded on receipt of bills or drafts on Europe. Prospectus gratis.

After the drawing, each shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The prizes will be paid at Frankfort, and remitted directly through an Australian Bank. Apply without delay to the sole agents, Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD'S, SONS, bankers, Frankfort-on-the Maine; or their house, Messrs. SWARZSCHILD and CO., 26, Lombard-street, London.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS for DENILIQUIN.—The following memorial lies at Whipple's Inn, North Deniliquin, for signature.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the Police Districts of Deniliquin, Moama, Moulamein, and Balranald, and the Pastoral Districts of the Lower Darling and Albert.

Showeth—1. That your memorialists have to deplore the many and great impediments thrown in the way of the public in those districts, in the attempts made to prosecute parties suspected and accused of crime.

2. That these impediments arise in consequence of the very long distance which the Courts of Assize and of Quarter Sessions are held, viz., in the town of Goulburn.

3. That Goulburn is distant from Deniliquin 400 miles, from Moama 430 miles, from the Moulamein 470 miles, from Balranald 520 miles, and the outlying portions of the police districts abovenamed are proportionally further from Goulburn than these townships.

4. That the journey to Goulburn to carry out the laws against criminals committed for trial prove seriously and oftentimes ruinously expensive to prosecutors and witnesses in these districts, and that in a large number of instances parties will not prosecute, and quietly submit to being robbed and otherwise injured in property and person rather than undergo the perils and expense of a journey to Goulburn to prosecute.

5. That there are now residing in these districts about 4000 persons.

6. That in this great extent of country, in a population so scattered, many badly disposed persons secrete themselves, some of whom are charged with the highest crimes against life and property, and that of late several desperate characters, who for a long time eluded justice, have been apprehended here.

7. That in the preliminary judicial investigations before the various Benches of magistrates, your memorialists have discovered on many occasions an utter reluctance on the part of prosecutors and witnesses to give direct evidence against accused parties, in consequence of the fear attendant on a journey to Goulburn; therefore this obstacle has a demoralizing influence, inasmuch as the truth is often on oath denied or evaded.

8. That not only do these evils entail great expenses on private persons as prosecutors and witnesses, but the public also suffer hereby, inasmuch as parties summarily convicted before the local Benches have to be sent to Goulburn at an enormous cost.

9. That in consequence of the continuance of these evils, for many years past there has been a growing discontent in the minds of many of the well-disposed: that this discontent has extended in too many cases to disaffection to the Government of New South Wales, as at present constituted, because the disaffected conceive that their wants are totally disregarded, and that they do not enjoy that protection to which, as British subjects, they are entitled.

10. That your memorialists, while they share in this discontent, they do not participate in the disaffection, because they are satisfied that your honorable House has the power and will do justice to all classes, however remotely situated from the seat of Government.

11. That your memorialists have looked with unfeigned pleasure on the inauguration of Responsible Government in the colony, in the certain hope that the evils of which your memorialists now so loudly complain will receive speedy attention and proper remedies be forthwith applied.

12. That Deniliquin is distant from Moama 50 miles, from the Moulamein 70 miles, from Balranald 120 miles, from Euston 160 miles, and from the extreme boundary of New South Wales in this direction 270 miles.

13. That the whole of the Billabong district, extending to the Murrumbidgee and up the river last named, and around a large tract of country towards the Upper Murray, are within easy distance of Deniliquin; that therefore your memorialists submit to your honorable House, that Deniliquin is admirably and centrally situated for the purpose of holding superior Courts of Justice, and that the local advantages far outweigh those offered by any other town in this great district.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that your honorable House will, with all reasonable despatch, sanction the establishment at Deniliquin of Courts embracing criminal and civil jurisdiction.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received the appointment of Agent to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company at Brisbane and Ipswich, intends early in April to open establishments at each of these places as a General Commission Agent, and begs to solicit the patronage of those connected with the Northern District, and of the mercantile community of the colonies and elsewhere.
GEORGE D. WEBB.

WALKER AND JONES, Watchmakers and Jewellers, 338, George-street, beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public to their new and extensive Stock of first-class Gold and Silver Watches, both hunting and open-face, manufactured by John Walker, 48, Princes-street, London, the inventor and manufacturer of the Railway Guards' Watch, by appointment to the London and North Western, Great Northern, London and South Western, Great Western, South Eastern, North Eastern, North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, Midland, South Wales, Chester and Holyhead, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scottish Central, Caledonian, Great Indian Peninsula, East India, Madras, Grand Trunk of Canada, and Marseilles and Avignon Railways. Amongst this stock is a collection of gold duplex watches, with compensation balances, timed to the greatest nicety both in the extremes of temperature and in all positions which a watch is liable to. W. and J., as practical workmen, have great confidence in recommending these watches to the notice of those gentlemen who require a perfect time-keeper, and at the same time beg to impress upon them that, owing to their Mr. Walker being related to the above eminent manufacturer, they are enabled to supply them without any advance upon London Prices.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. are buyers of good colonial wheat, for which they will give the highest market price. Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. invite inspection by merchants, storekeepers, shippers, &c., of their extensive stock of Colonial-made Bedford Cords, Shepherds' Plaid, and Plain Tweed, manufactured expressly for winter wear from first-class colonial wool. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, Sydney.

ELEGANT CHIMING CLOCKS, with peal of bells every quarter-hour, in massive gothic cases, of best London manufacture. Suitable for the hall or library of any gentleman's mansion. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL ALEXANDRIA.
"Malim esse quam videri."
VISITOR.
The Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., Principal of Sydney University, late Fellow of University College, Oxford.
FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL.
The Rev. George F. M'Arthur, Incumbent of St. Mark's.
MASTERS.

1. Classical—The Rev. W. J. M. Rillyar, B.A., late of Brasenose College, Oxford
2. Mathematical—Mr. John Kinloch, B.A., of Sydney University
3. French—Mr. Penny
4. German—
5. Rudimentary Master—Mr. George Warburton
6. Vocal Music (Theory and Practice)—Mr. Harwood, of Royal Academy, London
7. Drill—Sword Exercise, and special Instruction as to the careful use of firearms—

EXTRA SUBJECTS.

8. Drawing—Mr. Terry
9. Dancing—Mr. Clark.

These lessons are optional, and require special arrangement.

FEES.

Five pounds per quarter, to be paid in advance.
Books and stationery are supplied, and charged at the least possible cost.

ADMISSION.

Application to be made either personally, before 9 a.m., or by letter, addressed to the Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Parsonage, St. Mark's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Notice of the intended removal of any pupil is not required, although it is very desirable.

In connexion with St. Mark's Collegiate School, Alexandria,

The Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR receives a limited number of Private Boarders into residence at St. Mark's Parsonage; where, whilst all the advantages of a private home, in the healthiest suburb of Sydney, is enjoyed, a stimulus to diligent effort is created and sustained by their admission to the Classes of the St. Mark's Collegiate School.

FEES FOR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

For boarders resident during vacations, £80 per annum.
For boarders non-resident during vacations, £60 per annum.

These fees are exclusive of the St. Mark's Collegiate School terms, as also of any charge which may arise during residence for medical advice or medicines.

In all cases the fees are payable quarterly in advance. Three months' notice to be given prior to the removal of any boarder, in failure of which one quarter's fee may be demanded.

REQUIREMENTS.

Each boarder must bring with him two white counterpanes, three pairs of sheets, three pillow cases, three blankets, one pillow, six towels, together with an ample supply of such clothing as will enable him at all times to maintain his appearance as a young gentleman.

Each article of clothing and bedding must be clearly marked with the boarder's name in full.

SERVANTS FOR UP THE COUNTRY.—There are in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, several Young Women with children, who would make excellent servants in families where the children would not be objected to.

This notice is particularly addressed to persons on farms and in the interior, it being presumed that the addition of a child to such families would not be so great an inconvenience as to those in Sydney.

All particulars may be ascertained by application (either personally or by letter) to the Assistant Secretary, at his office at the Asylum.

552, LATE 387, GEORGE-STREET, opposite the Cathedral. JOHN WILSON'S colonial clothing and tailoring establishment. J. W. begs to inform the public, that having completed extensive alterations in his shop, he has re-opened with a large and choice assortment of clothing, suitable for the coming season, of his own manufacture, at very moderate prices; also boys and youths' clothing, men's shirts, braces, ties, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, caps, &c., &c. Clothing of every description made to order on the shortest notice. Cut lengths of black and fancy doeskins, &c., always on sale. Country orders executed with punctuality and dispatch. Observe the address—552, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Cathedral.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£100,000 DISCOUNT on Bills. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL.—The Business of W. CLARKE and CO., Hatters, corner of Hunter and George streets, has Removed to R. Mountcastle's, 319, George-street. March 19th, 1858.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES and Reviews at home prices. For particulars apply to GEORGE ROBERTSON, bookseller, 85, 87, Collins-street, East Melbourne.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 243, George-street, open from 9 till 6. Mr. DALTON, late Instructor and Painter to the Queen.

THE BEST and cheapest Photographic Portraits by Mr. BROWN, 498, Wiltshire-place, Brickfield hill.

DOG CARTS.—JOHN HAEL, from C. J. Thrupp and Co., is now enabled to supply dogcarts of the best description and workmanship, packed in 2½ tons, or two in 3½ tons measurement, and delivered at docks in London, from 40 to 40 guineas each, cash. Broughams, sociables, phaetons, and all descriptions of carriages, at equally low rates. J. H. having had a few years' experience in the colony, is well acquainted with the requirements of the colonists, and will warrant all carriages to stand the test of 120 degrees of heat. JOHN HAEL, 13, Soho-square London.

BEST LONDON WATCHES.—BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have much pleasure in informing the public that they have just received a new stock of first-class Gold and Silver HUNTING WATCHES, which for elegance of finish and perfection in time keeping cannot be excelled. Amongst these will be found an assortment with true COMPENSATION BALANCES, and timed with the greatest care in the extremes of heat and cold, to ensure the utmost accuracy in every change of climate. Gentlemen in the country who may be particular in the selection of a watch that really can be depended on, are respectfully solicited to examine this very superior stock. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have just received, ex Omar Pasha, 100 pieces rich tapestry carpets, of the newest designs, at 3s. 7½d. per yard. King-street, 31st March, 1858.

HATS, ex FRANCIS A. PALMER.—R. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed from the above vessel, 13 cases, containing gentlemen's best hats, extremely light; ladies' riding hats, various colours; gentlemen's French felt hats, ditto. Also, drab beaver, shell, and merino hats; a large assortment of gentlemen's balmoral, glengarry, and alma wool bonnets, navy regulation ornaments, gold cord and bands, leather hat cases, and every article connected with the trade. Hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street. Business closed every night at 7, Saturdays excepted. Hat cases for SALE.

WALTHAM RUSH has just received 126 Cases of General Drapery Goods, suitable for the present season. Also,

2 cases of elegant velvet mantles
4 cases of ladies' cloth mantles
2 cases of children's, all sizes
1 case of ladies' cloth jackets, quite new
A large variety of new materials for ladies' dresses
2 cases of Jouvin's best quality kid gloves, only 2s. 6d. the pair
3 cases of fine coburgs, in every shade of colour, at 8½d.
A large variety of new carpets, very cheap
Good Kidderminster carpet, yard wide, at 1s. 11½d. per yard
Printed drugget, all wool, wide width, only 1s. 10½d. per yard

WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street, near King-street. The cheapest house in Sydney for drapery goods.
Terms, cash.—2½ per cent. discount above £5.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Important Notice.—To Grocers, Storekeepers, and Shippers. For cash only. The entire stock of HANKS and COMPANY, No. 7, Wynyard-street, and 367, George-street, opposite the Market, for absolute sale, to close accounts and various engagements.

Such an opportunity may never occur again. We, therefore, advise the trade, country storekeepers, and private families, who are large consumers, to take advantage of this most favourable opportunity.

A saving of 25 per cent. can easily be effected on current rates of the day, which, even to private families, is of vast importance. We, therefore, repeat our notice, that a similar opportunity may never again occur; hence the need of haste, as it will last for a few days only.

Teas, in chests, halves, and quarters
Sugars, Mauritius, Company's, and Java
Coffees, raw and roasted, and in tins, 7, 12, 20 lbs. each
Currants, in carotesls and barrels
Sultana raisins, in drums
Normandy pippins, in baskets
Barcelona nuts and Jordan almonds
Oilmen's stores, in endless variety
Candles, Belmont sperm, composite, and moulds
Blue, Colman's, in 28 and 56 lb. boxes
Sardines, in halves and quarters
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Oysters and lobsters, ditto
Soups, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Bacon, prime English, suitable for families
Macaroni and vermicelli
Confectionary, in large variety, viz., jujubes, pastiles, Scotch mixtures, peppermint, ginger, and fruit lozenges, and many others too numerous to particularise, all of which are for determined and absolute sale, but for a FEW DAYS ONLY.

MARK—CASH on or before delivery, and in consideration a saving of 25 per cent.
HANKS and COMPANY,
Wynyard-square and George-street, opposite the Markets.
March 18th.

ASTHMA, and its attendant evils, and why we endure them.—The first many know to their heart's content, but why they endure them they know not. This is the reason they have tried every remedy that is considered serviceable, and found no relief whatever to their sufferings—they have endured sleepless nights and wretched days for the same obvious cause; but if the sufferer were only to make use of a few boxes of Holloway's celebrated Pills, the change would certainly astonish and please them, as it is an almost incredible fact that these Pills cure upwards of 2000 cases of confirmed asthma per annum, where the sufferers have considered themselves beyond human aid. Holloway's Ointment should, however, be rubbed into the chest night and morning to assist the action of the pills. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.—Jouvin's best quality, at 2s. 6d. the pair. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street North.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

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Wynyard-square and George-street, opposite the Markets.
March 18th.

HANKS and COMPANY, No. 313, George-street, opposite the Markets, are offering unusual advantages to heads of families and others, who are disposed to lay in a stock of groceries, which are being offered considerably under prime cost. Liabilities and engagements of a peculiar character have compelled the necessity for this step. The advantages offered, let it be distinctly understood, are for a very few days. We desire all our friends, as well as the public at large, to participate in this heavy and severe sacrifice; but must impress on them the fact that it is cash, and cash only that can secure these advantages. As soon as our object is gained, we shall resume our ordinary rates—hence the necessity for early decision. Australian Tea Mart, 313, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the Cash buyer of Groceries, &c.—The premises, No. 7, Wynyard-street, Wynyard-square, must positively be cleared out in a few days.

We again remind the trade, country storekeepers, and heads of families who are disposed to secure bargains to avail themselves of an early opportunity, ere it be too late.

Every article will be submitted at a considerable decline on original cost, in order to effect a clearance at as early a date as possible.

Country orders, enclosing a remittance, will be faithfully executed, with every advantage guaranteed as though a personal inspection took place.

HANKS and COMPANY, grocers and tea dealers, 7, Wynyard-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, in convenient packages suitable for country or other wholesale buyers—
Arrowroot, Bermuda and South Sea Island
Ground sago, Hard's foot
Robinson's groats and barley
Gelatine, Swinborne's, Nelson's, and Bell's
Isinglass, cut and book
Ginger—Jamaica, Cochin, and Barbadoes
Ginger, ground, and ground mixed spices
Cloves, nutmegs, cassia, and allspice
Holloway's pills and ointment
Townshend's sarsaparilla, James' blister
Rowland's macassar oil, odonto, and other preparations
Rimmel's, Gosnell's, Richardson's, and other assorted perfumery
Jujubes, and confectionary of all kinds
Spanish liquorice, Fullwood's annatto
Cream tartar, tartaric acid, pearlash
Bluestone, saltpetre, sulphur
Turpentine, linseed oil, raw and boiled
Castor and salad oil, in bottle and bulk
Opium, Patna and Turkey
Seidlitz, lemonade, and gingerbeer powders
Wax vestas, assorted cases
Essence lemon, oil peppermint. And
Drugs and chemicals, of all kinds.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—A good position for a Public-house or Grocers' Shop, situate at the corner of Crown and Burton streets. Rent, moderate, to a good and permanent tenant. Apply to W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

BEDDING.—GEORGE W. DAVISON still continues to supply his Private Customers and the Trade with every article of upholstery cheaper than any other house in town. Observe the address—308, Pitt-street, next the Congregational Church.

SULTANA RAISINS, quite new, and in capital order, at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 325, George-street.

SPERM CANDLES.—1000 Boxes, at 1s. 2d., at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 325, George-street.

LABRADOR Pickled Salmon and Ling Fish, first-rate quality, at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 325, George-street, opposite the Markets.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 9d. per lb. S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, just landed, ex Star of Peace, Walter Hood, and Thomas Royden.—The Band of Hope and Temperance Societies, and all parties who abstain from intoxicating liquids, may partake of the above with perfect impunity and without at all encroaching on their rules, regulations, &c., &c.; and also participate at this festive season in the pleasures of pic-nic, fishing, and boating parties, and those happy and delightful re-unions, where all enjoy the

"Feast of reason and the flow of soul,"

without

"O'erstepping the modesty of nature."

This sparkling champagne cider is very superior; (a trial will convince) and only just landed, ex Star of Peace, &c., in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, and high condition. It is truly a delicious beverage, gently stimulating, generous, nutritive, mild and genial, and warranted not to possess a "scintilla" of alcohol. This really is the cup "that cheers but not inebriates." MILLER and CO., 183, (42) Pitt-street North.

FALKNER'S Celebrated Raspberry Liqueur, 18s. per dozen; also, Noyeau, Anisette, Curaçoa.

RASPBERRY Balm, Lemon Syrup, Ginger Wine, and Ginger Liqueur, foreign, very superior.

ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET.—Fine old Port, Claret, Hock, Champagne, Jacquesson's, Lafenstier's, and Clicquot's Wines of superior quality, and which were so much approved of at the late St. Patrick's Banquet (see HERALD and EMPIRE of the 17th instant), can be procured at moderate prices, at MILLER and CO.'S, 183, late 42, Pitt-street North, next Mort's.

ERARD PIANOFORTE for SALE.—A superior oblique, three cords, 6¾ octave, brilliant tone, in rosewood case. Apply to W. H. PALING, sole agent to Erard, 83, Wynyard-street.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PICCOLO PIANO, 6¾ octave, quite new, and a good Violin, to be SOLD at Signor CAVALLINI'S House, 1, Rushcutter's View, near Victoria Barracks.

WATER-CASKS.—For SALE, 50 Tons. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

COALS.—For SALE, a Cargo. DUGUID and MANSON, Exchange-corner.

FOR SALE, PRINTERS' INK. Apply to BENJAMIN LEE, Old HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Pianoforte—a genuine Stodart—6¾ octaves, walnut case. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

PAPER HANGINGS, Wholesale and Retail, at reduced prices. T. HOBBS, 160, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—White Herrings, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins; Ling Fish, in 1 cwt. cases—just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Worthington and Robinson's Burton Ale, just landed, in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN visiting Sydney, and requiring household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., are respectfully invited to W. DEAN'S Furniture Rooms, City Theatre, Market-street. Experienced packers.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN, that Druitt Town has a good substantial Public-house, situated about nine miles from Sydney, to dispose of privately, in a rising village. Particulars may known on application to Druitt Town; at Mr. DRIVER'S, corner of Elizabeth and King street.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, about 40 first-rate Spanish Fowls. GEORGE W. DAVISON, Upholsterer, 308, Pitt-street.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING—
Marble tiles, black and white
Marble mantelpieces, grates complete
Ditto slabs, 7 feet by 3
Coir matting, fine, 26 and 36 inches wide
Canvas, bleached
Telegraph wire, No. 4
Corrugated galvanised iron, 26 gauge, nails and rivets.
JAMES DEAN.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Lea and Perrins' Worcester sauce, in pints and half-pints
Colman's mustards, in lbs. and half-lbs.
Assorted oil and Italian goods
Split peas
Congou tea, in half-chests
Geneva, in cases
Rum, 10 o.p.
Cherry cordials and liqueurs, assorted
Phillipson and Co.'s perfumery, assorted
Tartaric acid, in kegs and tins
Refined rape and colza oil, in 2, 3, and 5 gallon cans.
S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DEPOT.—The undersigned calls attention to, and solicits an inspection of, his extensive assortment of Goods, on SALE at his New Stores, consisting of
American winnowing machines
Corn shellers (superior make)
Cooking stoves, a large stock of best makes
Clocks, in great variety
Patent spring roller mangles
Washing, wringing, and mangling machines
Washboards, clothes baskets, clothes pins
Tubs, buckets, brooms
Douglass' pumps, sash tracks
Iron bedsteads, four post and tester
Thermometers and other churns
Rocking and other chairs, various patterns
Barrel covers, wooden bowls, and
Sundries too numerous to particularise.
S. HESSLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

ON SALE.—
Colman's blue, in 56 lb. boxes
Currants, in carrotesls
Wotherspoon's confectionary
Dairy salt
Seamless bags
Liverpool salt
Wax vestas
Tumblers
Wines and spirits
Champagne
Cordials
French liqueurs
Ale and porter, in bulk and bottle.
J. C. KEELE, Hunter-street.

COALS.—WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard Bathurst-street West.
£1 16s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals (a very superior article).
£1 14s. only for the best house coal (particularly recommended).
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept).
Ironbark charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at equally low prices.
An unlimited supply of screenings, for engineers, blacksmiths, &c., at a very low figure.
The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be moderate.
Post orders promptly executed.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber, of all descriptions; white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards; clear pine boards, all thicknesses; cedar, all thicknesses; Oregon and Baltic scantling, Baltic and red deals, colonial and other hardwoods; laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.; panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

PLASTER OF PARIS and Portland Cement, very superior and cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET 1¼ and 1 inch G. and T. Flooring, cheap. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET Hard Joists, Scantling, and Battens, cheap. Victoria Saw Mills Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

50,000 SHINGLES, Palings, Laths, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

50,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES, Deal Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, below Sussex-street.

CHEAP ROOFING, CHEAP ROOFING.—Ready shaped for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East, adjoining Australian Brewery.

TO PLUMBERS of Waterworks and others.—Galvanized Iron Tubing, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, 1 inch, ¾ inch, with the necessary bends, tees, and fixings complete. At PARTRIDGE'S galvanized iron works, Bathurst-street East.

CHEESE.—Prime North Wilts, just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

DEEPER'S HOLLOW-GROUND RAZORS.—Warranted the best, and exchanged if not approved. These razors never require grinding, and can be kept in perfect order without setting. For SALE at R. DEEPER'S, hairdresser and perfumer, 302 (late 155), George-street. Country orders promptly attended to.

COALS, COKE, CHARCOAL; FIREWOOD, Cut by Steam or Uncut.—DUGUID and MANSON beg to apprise their customers and the public, that they have laid in a superior stock of Fuel for the winter, which they are prepared to supply at such prices, that none in the trade shall undersell them. Orders left at A. A. Company's Wharf, Miller's Point; Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange; or by post, will be punctually attended to.

TOMAGO COAL PITS.—From and after this date the Masters, Owners, or Agents of all Vessels intending to load at these pits are requested to pay for their coals to our agent, Mr. G. TULLY, King-street, Newcastle, who will grant receipts, upon which the coals will be delivered in due turn. BROWN and GORDON. Tomago, 1st January.

COALS. COALS. COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

CATTLE ON TERMS.—1000 (One Thousand) Head of Cattle wanted, on terms, for a run in the Wide Bay district. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and MURRAY, South Dongal, Wide Bay.

FOR SALE, an eligible Piece of Ground, next to the corner of Cleveland-street, in George-street, Redfern. Has a frontage of about 20 feet by a depth of 70, more or less. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, Auctioneer, House, Land, and Estate Agent, opposite the Court-house, King-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.—The undersigned is now enabled to treat with purchasers for the positive sale of all the property in this colony belonging to Messrs. Charles and George Smith, in order to wind up the affairs between them. Applications for the whole or any portion will be entertained. Portion of the purchase-money may remain on the property, at reasonable interest. It consists of the houses occupied by James Fryer, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Messrs. Hughes, Brown, Etherington and Ether, and has 118 feet to George-street, about 140 feet to Market-street, and about 120 feet to York-street; houses in Castlereagh and Bathurst streets, occupied by Messrs. Kenny, Woods, Davis, Brown, Ayling, and Mills; 640 acres in the county of Northumberland; about 600 acres at Jervis Bay; and half-an-acre in the town of Parramatta. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For SALE, an income of £2 10s. per week for a term of two and a half years, amply secured on city property; 20 per cent. discount allowed. Apply to W. G. EVANS, at St. Andrew's Tavern, King and Kent streets.

FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY.—MURRUMBIDGEE.—For PRIVATE SALE, that magnificent Station NARANDARA, the property of the late James Peter, Esq., situate on the Murrumbidgee, together with about 17,000 sheep and 800 cattle. It adjoins Yanko, the well known station of John Peter, Esq. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

COLLIERY for SALE.—To be Sold, by private contract, the Hexham Colliery, with 1270 acres of land, thickly covered with ironbark timber of the best quality. There are three workable seams proved of the following depths: 4 feet 11½ inches, 3 feet 4½ inches, and 5 feet 3 inches, of the finest description. There are five substantially built huts, large store, blacksmith's shop, and a four-stalled stable on the ground, together with a quantity of useful machinery which has been used in proving the above seams. This very desirable property is within two miles of the Great Northern Railway Station, at Hexham, to which a tramway could be made at a moderate cost, the nature of the ground offering little difficulty. Title unexceptionable. Apply Mr. W. WRIGHT, Railway Contractor, Newcastle, February 25th, 1858.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—To Capitalists, Publicans, and others.—To be SOLD, by private contract, all that valuable freehold property, known as THE SWAN INN, situated at the corner of Queen and Monteagle streets, in the thriving and rapidly-extending township of Binalong, comprising a substantially-built house, shingled, with verandah running the entire length of the building, in good repair, containing two parlours, taproom, seven bedrooms, a bar, private store, and stone-built sitting and bed room, for the use of the family; a detached slab-built kitchen, with oven and cook's room; a detached slab-built laundry; a brick-built water-closet; a slab-built fowl-house. The Stabling consists of a commodious six-stalled stable, harness-room, and coach-house, with a loft for hay, and eight separately enclosed box stalls. A large enclosed yard, a paled yard for travelling sheep, and a commodious milking-yard; a strong-built shed for drays, carriages, &c.

The above premises stand upon an area of 1½ acres of land. The whole of the buildings are in good repair, the situation is the very best, and it is the oldest licensed house in the township, the present proprietor having amassed a large fortune therein. The house is at present let to Mr. James Garry, at a rental of £200 per annum, on lease, three years of which is unexpired, and is doing a trade of about £2400 a-year.

Also, to be sold with the above premises, 22 Lots of Land, each half-acre lots. This land, being in one block, is well situated for building purposes, having a quarry of good building stone on the ground. It is well grassed, and, if fenced in, would make a most commodious accommodation paddock. Taking this property as a whole, a more safe or desirable investment to persons wishing to realise a rapid fortune has seldom been offered to the public; and there is no doubt that in energetic hands the business might be doubled.

Title—Direct from the Crown.

For further particulars, or terms, apply to Mr. MILES MURPHY, Binalong; to Mr. THOMAS LAIDLAW, Yass; Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG; or Mr. WILLIAM LONG, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Australian Pawn Office.
Clearing-out Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.
In consequence of the Proprietor REMOVING to more commodious premises,
108, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH,
near the Railway Bridge, and
OPPOSITE the BOTANY ROAD.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Moss, pawnbroker, Parramatta-street, opposite Mr. Tooth's Brewery, to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

The undermentioned goods, pawned with him on the following dates—

September, 1857—5th, Wool bed; 7th, shawl, crape ditto, shawl, ditto, large miniature locket; 10th, trousers and vest; 12th, ring, large canvas dray cover; 18th, heavy ring; 22nd, silver watch, clock; 23rd, silver watch; 24th, pair boots; 25th, gold watch and guard; 26th, pair boots; 28th, dress and frock coat, bridle, collar, &c.

October 1st, 4 pairs boots, delaine dress-piece and lining, shawl, dress-piece and skirt, trousers, vest; 2nd, 3 dresses, 2 mantles, and box; 5th, counterpane; 6th, coat; 7th, 2 dress-pieces, 8 pairs trousers, and 4 brushes; 9th, coat; 10th, 10 pieces sundries; 12th, shawl, shoes, and petticoat; 13th, cloth mantle, chest drawers, 2 dresses, 2 table cloths, &c.; 15th, coat; 19th, coat trousers and handkerchief; 20th, keeper ring; 22nd, 2 piece gauze and show box, dress, bundle sundries; 24th, silver watch; 27th, 6 dish covers and 2 candlesticks; 29th, 2 pair blankets; 30th, 13 pieces sundries; 31st, dress and carpet bag, coat.

November 2nd, Coat and trousers and vest, silk dress and shawl; 3rd, piece coburg, pair trousers; 4th, silk mantle; 5th, 2 pair boots, dress and table cover; 7th, gold guard; 9th, ring, silver watch, 15 pieces carpenters' tools; 10th, clock, dress, 2 petticoats, bed-gown and shawl, coat, trousers vest, 2 sheets and mattress; 11th, shawl and 2 frocks, silver watch, large engraving; 12th, great coat, silver watch and guard; 13th, hearth rug; 14th, dress piece and shawl, shirt and 6 chemises; 16th, crape shawl; 17th, 2 pair boots; 21st, silver hunting watches, merino dress piece; 23rd, silver watch; 24th, silver hunting lever watch, counterpane, merino dress; 29th, silk skirt, coat, &c.; 30th, silver watch.

December 1st, 4 silver spoons; 2nd, 4 lockets; 5th, damask and carpeting; 7th, pair trousers, coat, cloth mantle, and pair blankets, shawl and sheet; 11th, silk dress and curtains; 12th, 3 pairs shoes and shirt; 14th, 2 dresses, frock, dress-piece, &c.; 15th, coat and vest; 17th, bedstead and sofa, locket, ring, coat, and vest; 19th, 3 pairs boots; 21st, delaine dress, diamond ring.

Also, a number of pledges of 5s. and under.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Harden.
By order of the Official Assignee.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
Superior Household Furniture.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee of the insolvent estate of James Harden, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the Australian Hotel, Lower George-street, next to the stores of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,

All the superior and substantial furniture, consisting of handsome drawing and dining room tables, chairs, sofas, couches, bookcases, chests of drawers, pier glasses, valuable pictures, looking-glasses, bedsteads, children's bedsteads, clothing, washstands, baths, glassware, and bar furniture, kitchen utensils, cooking stoves, and various other effects.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

To Ironmongers, Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 262, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons Manila rope, assorted sizes; Bengal lines
Forster's spades, spring and blistered steel
Camp ovens, pick handles, axe ditto, pitch
Wood screws, iron pumps, American churns
Sad irons, muskets, matches, plough wings
Shop twine, American buckets, grindstones
Adzes, G. I. wire, percussion caps, sheep shears
Hoop iron, assorted; spike nails, &c.
Iron pots, sash rope, gunpowder, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
The entire Cargo of the Noe, just arrived from the Mauritius.
For Positive Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart,
FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Grocers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.
Superior Light Counter Sugars
Fine Bold-grained Ration Sugars.

☞ The especial attention of the Trade, Country Buyers, and others, is particularly directed to the very superior quality and samples of this cargo, the whole of which has been selected with great care, to meet the wants of this market; now being landed in perfect order.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction at their Rooms, City Mart, 262, George-street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The cargo of superior light counter and Mauritius sugars ex Noe, comprising the following assortment:—

G&O—No. 1.—140 bags Belle Rive counter sugar
GL—No. 2.—705 bags Virginia ditto ditto
3.—412 ditto Basalo ditto ditto
4.—518 ditto ditto ditto ditto
CL—No. 5.—477 ditto Bon Accueil ditto ditto
6.—467 ditto Belair ditto ditto
7.—415 ditto Retraite, L. E. Brue and Bourgault, ditto ditto
8.—353 ditto Belair ditto ditto
9.—9 32 ditto L'Union ditto ditto
10.—221 ditto La Mecque, H. Koenig and Co. ditto ditto
11.— 35 ditto ditto T, ditto ditto
12.—500 ditto Belle Rose, D. La Hogue and Co. ditto ditto
13.—150 ditto Belle Rive, Blancard and Galt ditto ditto.

☞ The above shipment of very superior light counter Mauritius sugars are worthy the especial attention of the trade, having been selected with great care, and now landing in perfect condition.

*** Every parcel will be for positive unreserved sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written information previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

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Important and Positive Unreserved Sale of a Bankrupt Stock.
By order of the Trustees and their Attornies, of L. Marks, A. Simmons,
Comprising a most extensive assortment.
Gas Chandeliers, Gasfitters' Materials of every description, and other Goods.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, 1858, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The goods as enumerated below, and in the following order, viz.:—
Lot 1.—Half-dozen main cocks with caps and linings, half-dozen 3½ inch barrel mains, half-dozen barrel pendant tops, ditto ditto ditto, 3½ barrel bracket backs, 3 dozen wing swivels
2—Half-dozen 1½ inch plates and necks
Ditto 1½ and 1¼ inch bodies
Ditto 1½ inch cocks
Ditto 1 inch
Three 1½ x 1 inch double light bodies
3—One dozen ½ inch bracket backs, ditto ditto, ½ inch x ½ universal swivels, one dozen ½ pendant tops, 2 dozen bat burners, C. H., one dozen Guinea ditto M. H., one dozen 1½ inch counter T plates and bars, 1 dozen 1½ nose cords
4—Two dozen ½ inch bracket backs, three ditto ½ inch main joints, four dozen ½ in., one dozen ½ inch main cocks, with caps and linings, one dozen ½ inch barrel mains, two dozen ½ inch ditto, one dozen ½ inch barrel bracket backs, two dozen ½ inch barrel nose pieces
5—One dozen barrel main cocks, No. 182, two dozen ½ inch, one dozen ½ inch by ½ inch barrel and swivel cocks, No. 183, one dozen ½ ditto, one dozen ½ by ½ inch ditto.
6—One dozen barrel main cocks, No. 182, two dozen ½ inch, one dozen ½ by ½ inch barrel, one dozen ½ inch by ½ inch ditto.
7—One and half-dozen ½ inch barrel elbow lantern cocks, ½ inch barrel straight lantern ditto, two dozen ½ inch straight ditto, one dozen ½ inch barrel mid swivels, No. 179, one dozen and 3½ by ½. 4 only, ½; barrel mid swivels, No. 179, one dozen and 6½ by ½ ditto, 4 only ½ inch by ½ inch barrel swivel cock, 6 only ½ by ½ inch ditto, and 6½ barrel main cocks.
8—One dozen ½ inch barrel bracket backs, half-dozen ditto pendant taps, two dozen ditto nose cocks, 3 dozen nose pieces
9—One dozen elbow albert burners C H, one dozen MH, one dozen crested RH, one dozen crested CH, one dozen HH, and six gross fish tail, assorted
10—One dozen elbow albert burners, CH; one dozen HH, one dozen crutch CH, one dozen RH, one dozen crutch guinea RH, six gross fish tail burners, assorted
11—One dozen elbow albert burners, CH; one dozen MH, one dozen crutch ditto CH, one dozen ditto MH, six gross of batswing nibs, assorted
12—Half-dozen 1½ and 1¼ L bodies, one dozen 1½ pillar cocks, 4 dozen ½ inch union joints, six dozen ½ inch iron by ½ inch brass nipple unions, six gross ½ inch stopcocks, 105; one and a quarter dozen ½ inch, No. 1
13—One dozen ½ back, 2 dozen ½ inch, two dozen ½ pendant tops, three dozen ½ inch similies, 3 dozen ½ inch main cocks (121), one dozen ½ inch stopcocks, and four dozen ½ inch ditto
Lot of brassware coronets, stocks, and dies.
14—Three lacquered two-light hydraulic gas chandeliers, No. 310
15—Two bronzed and relieved
16—Three lacquered ditto
17—One bronzed and relieved
18—Two ditto ditto
19—Two ditto ditto, 3-light ditto
20—One bronzed 3-light, and one 2-light
21—One lacquered ditto ditto
22—One bronze 3-light and one 2-light
23—Three artistic bronzed, and 3-light
24—Three bronzed ditto
25—Two lacquered 2-light, two bronzed
26—Two ditto, two bronzed
27—Two bronzed and relieved 3-light
28—Two ditto ditto
29—Two lacquered 3-light
30—Two bronzed and relieved 3-light hydraulic gas chandeliers
31—Two ditto ditto
32—One dozen ½ x ½ assorted lacquered and bronzed wing pendants, various heights
33—One dozen ditto ditto
34—One dozen ½ in. and ½ in. stiff pendants
35—One dozen ditto ditto
36-41—Seven dozen ditto ditto
42—Six bronzed with opal brackets
43—Three ditto green
44—Six lacquered and relieved double-joint brackets
45—Five ditto ditto
46-49—Five dozen ½ in. by ½ in. assorted lacquered and bronzed swing pendants, various heights
50—Two lacquered and two bronzed single-light hydraulic gas chandeliers
51—One lacquered two-light and artistic bronzed
52—One ditto ditto
53—Three lacquered ditto ditto
54—Two ditto ditto ditto
55—Two ditto ditto ditto
56—Three lacquered ditto
57—Two bronzed three-light
58—Three lacquered ditto
59—One lacquered three-light, one two-light
60—Two bronzed three-light chandeliers, and two two-light
62—Two ditto ditto
63—Two bronzed three-light chandeliers
64—Two ditto ditto, two lacquered ditto
65—Three lacquered ditto
66—Two bronzed three-light hydraulic gas chandeliers
67—One ditto ditto
68—Four lacquered ditto
69—Two bronzed single light
70—Two ditto two-light
71—Three 1½ inch lacquered double-light pendants, and three bronzed
72-73—Four dozen ½ inch by ½ inch assorted bronzed and lacquered stiff pendants, assorted, various heights
74—Six bronzed single-light chandeliers
77—Two bronzed three-light
78—Two ditto ditto
79—Two lacquered ditto ditto
80—Two bronzed ditto ditto
81—Two lacquered ditto, and two two-light
82—Two bronzed three-light chandeliers
83—Two lacquered ditto
84—One bronzed ditto
85—One ditto ditto
86—Three bronzed and one lacquered single light chandeliers
87—Nine bronzed chandeliers, three lights, assorted
88—Three lacquered three-light
89—Two ditto and two lacquered
90—Two ditto three-light
91—One ditto, one lacquered
92—Two ditto, two ditto
93—One lacquered three-light, one two-light
94—Three bronzed three-light
95, 96—Six lacquered, six bronzed, 1½-inch by 1 inch double-light pendants
97—Three ditto ditto, three ditto ditto, ½ by ½ inch
98—Six lacquered ditto ditto
99—Twelve ditto, ½ inch by ½ inch
100—Three lacquered and three bronzed, 1½ and 1 inch
101—Three lacquered and three bronzed, ditto 1 inch by ½, pendants
102—Five lacquered hoop lights
103—Two opal striped pendants
104—One and half dozen swing pendants, ½ inch, one and half dozen ½ inch
105—Two dozen and 3½ inch swing pendants, ½ inch one and half dozen ½ inch
106—Two dozen and three ½ inch swing pendants, ½ inch one and half dozen ½ inch
107—One dozen and five ½ inch stiff ditto, one dozen ½ inch, three dozen ½
108-110—Fourteen dozen 2 inch barrel hoops, 4½ gross
111—Tin pipe hoops, barrel hoops, 129 gross
112—Vases, assorted, for chandeliers, bends, reducing T's and elbows, caps, plugs, and flags, about 42 dozen
113—T's, elbows, and nipples, nine inch keys
114—Bends, reducing T's, elbows, and crosses, connecting locks, &c.
115—Bends, equal and reducing T's, elbows, crosses nipples, connections
116—Bends, elbows, crosses, nipples, plugs, corbs, and keys
117—Bends, turns short pieces, &c., about 517
118—Elbows, hoops, back nuts, jackets, caps, and short pieces, about 20 dozen
119—Half-inch reeding, elbows, crosses, caps, and keys, about 400
120—4 dozen vases
121-123—Three dozen ½ and ½ assorted lacquered and bronzed stiff pendants, various lengths
One bale double-backed serge shirts
Four chests drawers
Bonnet shapes
Straw hats
Europe rope.
Terms at sale.

☞ On SATURDAY next, April 3, 1858.
Slates
20 x 10
24 x 12
Now landing, ex Union,
A beautiful lot of Bangor Slates.
To Slaters, Builders, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at Lamb, Parbery, and Co.'s Wharf, Lower Fort-street, on SATURDAY next, April 3rd, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
21,000 M countess slates, 20 x 10
4,000 duchess ditto, 24 x 12
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea-water, by the following ships, as enumerated below.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 7th, 1858, at 10 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
More or less damaged by sea water,
Ex Omar Pasha, Thompson, Master, from London,
DC and Co. over M.
§ 1504—1 bale pilot chesterfields
1505—1 ditto mohair Kars jackets, slightly damaged.
Ex Stebonheath, ——, master, from London,
DC and Co. over L.
6 in diamond—30 pieces coloured leather cloth, ironbound case.
Ex Star of Peace, Jamieson, master, from London,
DC and Co. over M.
§ 1504—1 bale shepherds' and pilot coats, slightly damaged
Ex Gladiator, ——, master, from London,
DC and CO. over M.
§ 524—8939—53 men's blue pilot coats, railway plaid lined, slightly damaged
9109—27 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Extensive Unreserved Sale.
J. Davis and Son's Boots and Shoes.
113 Packages, just landed, ex Lobelia.

By order of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., comprising a superior assortment of winter goods.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, April 8, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One hundred and thirteen packages J. Davis and Son's boots and shoes, just landed; comprising
GENTS'.
Gents' calf princes boots, double sole, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto pegged French clump
Ditto best stout princes boots, bradded
Ditto calf wellington boots, double sole, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, French clumps, bradded
Ditto stout ditto, bradded
Ditto best stout ditto
Ditto wellington lace shoes
Ditto best memel boots, E. S., French clumps
Ditto ditto ditto, stout bradded
Ditto memel boots, E. S., calf goloshed, French clumps, bradded
Ditto memel boots, E. S., stout bradded.
MENS'.
Men's stout ½ wellington boots, bradded
Ditto kip prince's boots, ditto
Ditto stout calf blucher boots, D.S., ditto
Ditto kip ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto dito ditto, rough bradded
Ditto best watertight ditto
Ditto strong nailed working shoes.
LADIES'.
Ladies' kid-top boots, welts, patent fronts, E.S.
Ditto cashmere boots, E.S., ditto, E.S.
Ditto cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, to lace, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, E.S., ditto
Ditto kid-top ditto, ditto, to lace, patent fronts
Ditto patent calf slippers and sandals
Ditto black kid ditto, operas
Ditto bronze ditto
WOMEN'S.
Women's calf lace boots, brass bradded
Ditto memel boots, welts, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto cloth ditto, ditto, E.S., patent goloshed, vamped
Ditto cashmere boots, welts
Ditto cloth ditto, D.S.
Ditto cordovan ditto
GIRLS'.
Girls' cloth boots, E. S., welts, T. P. H.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, patent goloshed
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T. P. H.
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps, welts
Ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto memel boots.
YOUTHS' and BOYS'.
Youths' and boys' stout memel boots, E. S., calf goloshed
Ditto ditto stout kip blucher boots, brass bradded
Ditto ditto walking shoes.
CHILDREN'S.
Childs' cordovan shoes and straps, welts
Ditto best black cashmere boots, E. S., 5 to 9
Ditto cloth boots, welts, E. S., patent goloshed
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T. P. H.
Ditto grain boots
Ditto cashmere and morocco balmoral boots
Ditto patent leather boots
Ditto calf shoes and straps, welts.
SLIPPERS.
Women's patent slippers, chenille bound
Ditto ditto ditto, fur bound
Ditto velvet ditto, E. S., ditto, flannel lined
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, chenille bound
Ditto margate, carpet, and buff slippers
Men's, women's, and children's overshoes.
Terms at sale.

64 Packages Glassware.
Bishop and Co's.
Just landed.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, FRIDAY, April 9th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, comprising—
One-5th quart tumblers
Small half-pint ditto
Hollow flats, shell flats, flute and split
1-6 quart tumblers
Egg bowl wines, tulip wines
Antique champagnes
Light blue hock glasses
Green hock glasses, victoria ditto
Cut tumblers, salts
Confectioner's glasses, 16 x 8, 13 x 6½, 12 x 5.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 3rd April.
Damaged Old-Tom.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lismoyne, Dempster, master, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, Lower George-street, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale in Pitt-street,
GM in diamond.
51 to 73—33 cases, each 1 dozen, old tom, Swaine, Boor, and Co., in bond, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 3rd April.
Damaged Page's Port Wine
Ditto Worthington and Robinson's Bottled Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lismoyne, Dempster, Master, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Stores of the importer, Mr. George Moss, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
GM in diamond.
126 to 174—49 cases Page's port wine, each one dozen, slightly damaged
176 to 200—18 cases Worthington and Robinson's bottled ale, each 4 dozen, ditto ditto
7 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 7th April.
To Wine Merchants, Publicans, Dealers, and others.
Unreserved Sale of the Stock-in-Trade of a Wine Merchant, giving up business.

PURKIS and LAMBERT are instructed to sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
26 casks Allsopp's bottled ale, each 4 dozen
30 cases champagne, each 1 dozen
20 ditto sherry, each 3 dozen
20 ditto ditto, each 1 dozen
33 ditto, superior port wine, each 1 and 3 dozen
9 casks Byass' ale and porter, each 4 dozen
24 dozen Guinness' stout, in pints and quarts
4 hogsheads port wine
4 quarter-casks ditto
42 cases St. Julien claret
18 gallons rum
Set measures—5-gallon, 2, 1, ½
Copper pump, syphon valench
Corking machine
Guttapercha bottling tube
Lot empty hogsheads and quarter-casks
Lot empty kegs
One pair skids, lot funnels.
Terms, cash.

To Small Speculators, Dealers, Merchants, and others.
Clearing out Sale at the rear of Auction Premises, 273, Pitt-street.

SATURDAY, April 3rd, 10 o'clock prompt.
Empty Cases
Wine Casks
Dry ditto
Tarpaulins
Canvas Wrappers
Ladders
Pigeon Boxes and Dog Houses
Cedar and Deal Boards
Bottles and Sundries.

J. M. MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, at the rear of their Auction Rooms, 273, Pitt-street, without reserve, the above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, &c.
In original packages.
All new and seasonable goods, just landed.
Ex Omar Pasha.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
100 packages very choice seasonable drapery, slops, hosiery, shirts, &c., just landed ex Omar Pasha, &c.
the whole will be sold in original packages, without reserve.
Full particulars will duly appear.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Central Police Office, George-street, on TUESDAY next, April 6th, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon,
The undermentioned lots of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. George Smith, of Kent-street, on the dates specified as under—
1857.
Dec. 1, 3, 5—1 dress, suit of clothes, silk jacket and skirt, sash flister
7, 9, 11—New brown satin dress, dress and silk shawl, silver watch No. 17388
13, 16, 18—Silver hunting lever watch No. 711, gold ring, pair silver spectacles, and seal
20, 22—Large gold stone ring, silver watch No. 5813, gold pencil case, gent's ring
26, 29, 31—Suit of clothes, silk shawl, suit of clothes, white crape shawl
1858.
Jan. 1, 3, 5—English hunting lever watch No. 82, 2 gold rings, and gold brooch
7, 9, 13—Silver watch No. 5813, large white crape shawl, suit tweed clothes
14, 17, 19—2 large scarf shawls, new white muslin dress
20, 22, 23—6 women's dresses assorted, silk mantle, piece of stuff
24, 28, 30—Black crape shawl, Geneva watch, silver, No. 5646
Feb. 1, 3, 5—2 pair earrings and 2 gold rings, digger's ring
7, 9, 11—Silver watch No. , 3 pair earrings, and 2 gold rings
13, 15, 17—Ditto No. 1110, silver snuff box engraved, silver watch No. 311
19, 21, 23—3 pair earrings, 2 gold keeper rings, box drawing instruments
25, 27—Silver watch No. 180, silver watch No. 9376, pair dagger pistols
28—A watch No. 631, 2 brooches and set of studs, silver watch No. 1203
March 2, 4—Gents' large gold pin, lot plated spoons and forks
5, 7, 9—Silver watch No. 505, gold pin and 3 studs, double-barrelled percussion gun
11, 13—Lady's China workbox, 10 white shirts, 6 vests
15, 17—3 ditto tea-caddies, &c., 6 pairs sheets, 4 dresses
19, 21—2 large Paisley shawls, sextant and case
23, 25—6 women's dresses, lot of children's clothes, 3 silk mantles
26, 28—100 volumes books, novels, &c., lot of carpenter's tools
29—Lot cooper's tools, mason's tools, Cooper's study, patent filter
31—Gent's suit clothes, silk mantle, muslin dress, 1 lady's gold watch No. 848
April 1, 3—Tent 12 x 15, 10 pairs blankets, 2 large tweed mantles, 6 overcoats, 2 new reversible coats, carpet bag, pair of boots, suit of clothes, 20 pieces women's underlinen, bag of shoemaker's lasts, 3 pairs of boots and shoes and about 200 lots of bundles, &c. under 5s.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. Nun to sell by public auction, on Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, at 12 o'clock sharp, in lots,
A large quantity of very superior well-seasoned colonial hardwood timber, long lengths, and was cut to order, consisting of 8 x 2½, 6 x 2½, and 4 x 2½ flooring boards, weather boards, battens, &c.
No reserve. Terms cash.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 6th April.
To Tailors
To Clothiers
To Outfitters
To Drapers, Shippers, and others.
Large, Important, and Entirely Unreserved Sale of
Broadcloths,
Pilot Cloth Coats
Gents' Paletots, &c., &c.
75 Ends Assorted Cloths
6 Cases Coats, assorted.
For Unreserved Auction Sale, by order of the Trustees.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, April 6th,
1 case—O in diamond over 139—
End drab brown cloth, No. 37,745
End, 26½ yards, blue broad, 39,209
End, 27½ ditto, drab, 60,929
End, 29½ ditto, L. blue, 39,569
End, 26½ ditto, olive brown, 35,364
1 case—U in diamond over 140—
End, 41½ yards, drab broadcloth, No. 30,079
End, 27½ ditto, light blue, 39,219
End, 27½ ditto, light blue, 30,226
End, 26½ ditto, olive brown, 34,831
End, 27½ ditto, invisible, 39,267
End, light blue, 39,211
End, drab, 38,534.
1 case—O in diamond over 141
End, 30 yards, light blue broadcloth, No. 11,391
End, 25½ ditto, ditto ditto, 39,984
End, 30½ ditto, ditto ditto, 11,392
End, 29½ ditto, ditto ditto, 40,142
End, 29½ ditto, ditto ditto, 39,565
End, 19½ ditto, ditto ditto, 39,564
End, 23 ditto, ditto ditto, 37,644
End, 23 ditto, ditto ditto, 37,641.
1 case—C in diamond over 142
End, 26 yards, imperial blue broadcloth, 28,558
End, 24½ ditto, blue ditto ditto, 319
End, 29½ ditto, ditto, 322
End, 28 ditto, ditto, 38,815
End, 26½ ditto, ditto, 423
End, 23 ditto, ditto, 283
End, 17½ ditto, rifle, 14,348
End, 25½ ditto, ditto, 16,361.
1 case—O in diamond over 43
End, 27½ yards, light blue broadcloth, 34,968
End, 30½ ditto, ditto, 39,985
End, 30½ ditto, ditto, 11,388
End, 28½ ditto ditto, 37,642
End, 27 ditto, ditto, 34,287
End, 30 ditto, ditto, 39,704
End, 23 ditto, ditto, 37,640
End, 30½ ditto, ditto, 39,983.
1 case—144
End, 25½ yards, blue broad cloth, No. 285
End, 25½ ditto, ditto, 331
End, 30½ ditto, ditto, 16,894
End, 13 ditto, light blue, 21,193
End, 25½ ditto, black, 424
End, 29½ ditto, ditto, 426
End, 29 ditto, ditto, 421
End, 18½ ditto, broad beaver, 28,456.
1 case—C in diamond over 145.
31 pilot cloth coats
End, 28½ yards, drab broad cloth, 38,504
End, 29½ ditto, light blue ditto, 40,141.
1 case—C in diamond over 146.
End, 25½ yards, light blue broad cloth, 38,303
End, 30½ ditto, ditto, 11,393
End, 29½ ditto ditto, 11,390
End, 30½ ditto ditto, 11,389
End, 19½ ditto ditto, 39,392
End, 29½ ditto ditto, 39,562
End, 30 ditto ditto, 39,703
End, 32½, ditto ditto, 37,645
End, 23½, ditto ditto, 37,639
End, ditto ditto, 33,717
1 case—O in diamond over 147.
End, 26½ yards light blue broadcloth, 35,362
End, 27 ditto ditto, 33,869
End, 27½ ditto ditto, 33,275
End, ditto ditto, 59,989
End, light brown ditto, 34,824
End, ditto ditto, 35,016
End, drab ditto, 38,903
End, ditto ditto, 37,248
1 case—O in diamond over 148
31 pilot cloth coats.
1 case—C in diamond over 149.
41 pilot cloth coats.
1 case—O in diamond 150
26 pilot cloth coats
1 case—O in diamond 151
21 pilot cloth coats.
15 gents' black cloth paletots.
1 case—O in diamond, 152
19 pilot cloth coats
1 case—O in diamond 153
36 pilot cloth coats
1 case—O in diamond 154
End, 42½ yards blue broad cloth, No. 378
End, 24 ditto, purple, No. 381
End, 64 ditto pilot cloth, 28,577
1 case—O in diamond, 155
End, 23½ yards blue broad cloth, 280
End, 29½ ditto ditto, 323
End, 26½ ditto ditto, 284
End, 27 ditto ditto, 434
End, 25½ ditto ditto, 330
End, 18½ ditto ditto, 28,695
End, 30 ditto black ditto, 425
End, 35 ditto imperial ditto, 28,657.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 6th April.
4 Cases—
Felt Hats
Cloth Caps
Fancy Caps.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Union, Skillings, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
BD and Co. over L.
711. 1 case—20 dozen men's drab felt hats
Ditto super ditto
Ditto brown felt hats
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto super ditto ditto.
712—1 case, 20 dozen men's drab felt hats
Superior ditto ditto
Brown ditto ditto
Black ditto ditto
Superior ditto ditto
714—1 case, 9 dozen new military cloth caps
11 dozen, dark lace, Crimean peaks
715—1 case, 6 dozen gents' velvet assorted caps
3 dozen, tweed oxford ditto
6 dozen, cloth caps, plain, with stars
3 dozen, gents' cloth oxford caps
3 dozen, gents' tweed carriage caps
3 dozen, ditto alberts
3 dozen, gents' caps, Crimean peaks
3 dozen, Crimean travelling caps.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 6th April.
3 Bales Three-bushel Bags
5 Bales 10 lb. Woolpacks
3 Bales Twilled Sacking
3 Bales Imitation Welsh Flannels
1 case Boys' and Youths' Twilled Shirts.
37 Packages.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Francis A. Palmer, Johnston, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock.
On account of whom it may concern,
BD & CO., L under,
384—1 bale, 250 three-bushel bags, much damaged by sea water
386—1 bale, 250 ditto ditto, slightly damaged by ditto
388—1 bale 250 ditto ditto, much damaged by ditto
389-393—5 bales, each 75, 375 10-lb. woolpacks, slightly damaged by sea water
394—1 bale, 546 yards, 27-inch twill sacking, slightly damaged by ditto
396—1 bale, 545 yards, 27-inch twill sacking, much damaged by ditto ditto
397—1 bale, 546½ yards, ditto ditto, much ditto by ditto ditto
398—1 bale, 546½ yards, ditto ditto, much ditto by ditto
400—1 bale, 543 yards, ditto ditto, slightly ditto by ditto
BD&Co.
§ 27—1 bale imitation Welsh flannel, containing
3 pieces, 282 yards, No. 1
3 ditto, 282 yards, No. 2
4 ditto, 376 yards, No. 3
3 ditto, 282 yards, No. 4
3 ditto, 282 yards, No. 5
All slightly damaged by sea water.
28—1 bale imitation Welsh flannels, containing
3 pieces, 182 yards, No. 1
3 ditto, 282 ditto, No. 2
4 ditto, 375 ditto, No. 3
3 ditto, 282 ditto, No. 4
3 ditto, 282 ditto, No. 5
All much damaged by sea water.
29—1 bale imitation Welsh flannel, containing
3 pieces, 282 yards, No. 1
3 ditto, 282 ditto, No. 2
4 ditto, 376 ditto, No. 3
3 ditto, 282 ditto, No. 4
3 ditto, 282 ditto, No. 5
All slightly damaged by sea water.
BV&Co. in diamond over M,
§ 16—1 case, 50 dozen, boys' and youths' Scotch twilled regatta shirts, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ TUESDAY'S usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 6th April.
Important Sale of One Hundred and Fifty-one Packages.
New Seasonable Drapery.
Clothing
Slops
General Drapery.
All recently imported and under instructions, for Positive and Unreserved Sale.
To Wholesale and Retail Buyers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
151 packages, comprising new and very choice shipments, all recently landed, and under positive orders for immediate sale, by auction, viz.—
21 bales, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
3 bales grey ditto
4 cases white shirts, W.B., fancy embroidered fronts
48 cases summer clothing, slops, &c., comprising
Boys' and youths' polka dresses
Ditto ditto doe and tweed trousers
Ditto ditto jackets
Ditto ditto vests
Men's best black and fancy doe trousers
Men's best assorted vests
Melbourne jackets
Victoria reefers
Brighton sacs
Brighton brown over coats
Chesterfields
Blue Devon driving caps
White mole trousers
Drab mole trousers
Doeskin driving coats
Omar Pasha ditto
Blue serge shirts
Blue stripe jumpers
2 cases infants' embroidered cashmere cloaks
2 ditto cotton velvets
3 ditto French flowers
2 ditto assorted furs
4 ditto damask cloth and nursery diapers
3 bales cotton sheeting, 8-4 to 12-4
2 bales twilled ditto ditto
11 cases coloured rolled linings
5 ditto madder and venetian chints
2 cases long and square cashmere shawls
5 cases men's and women's assorted hosiery
4 ditto merino hose, shirts, and pants
2 ditto ladies' fancy dresses made up
2 ditto cap ribbon and fancy buttons
4 ditto 5-4 chocolate prints
1 case braces
4 bales cotton and linen ticks
3 ditto longcloth
4 cases waterproof clothing
1 case drab and dark French kid gloves
2 bales green baize
5 ditto druggets and stair carpets
7 cases straw hats and bonnets.
151 total.
CHATTO and HUGHES request the particular attention of the trade and shippers to the above important shipment of seasonable goods as being peculiarly adapted to the present and coming seasons, and being under distinct orders for immediate sale and returns.
Terms at sale.

Valuable City Property.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Two Houses in Cambridge-street, near the Queen's Wharf.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Two houses, situated in Cambridge-street, and now let to good tenants.
No. 16 contains 4 rooms, and has a frontage of 11 feet 6 inches by a depth of 54 feet.
No. 12 contains 2 rooms, with a frontage of 15 feet 6 inches by a depth of 66 feet.
This property is situated in a very thickly populated neighbourhood, and commands a good rental.
Terms, liberal.

Superior Household Furniture.
At the Residence of the late Mrs. O. Donnel, Pitt-street, Redfern. By order of the Executor.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th April, at the residence of the late Mrs. O. Donnel, Pitt-street, Redfern, at 11 o'clock,
A general assortment of superior household furniture, viz., tables, sideboards, chests of drawers, bedsteads, washhandstands, chairs, superior oil paintings, books, silver plate, sofas, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Routledge v. Greenfield.
To be Sold by Auction, by
MR. GEORGE F. BAKER, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, on the estate of Mr. Routledge, at Botany,
Three horses,
Unless this execution is previously satisfied.
JOHN BAKER, bailiff.
Dated this 29th day of March.

Bakers Carts, Baking Utensils, Flour Bags, Sundries, &c.
In the Insolvent estate of JOHN DORAN, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, by order of Adam Wilson, Esq., Official Assignee.

F. E. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, on the premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
Bakers' carts
Baking utensils
Flour bags
Sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
First Sale of the Season.
All first-class Winter Goods.
Two Days' Sale.
On THURSDAY, the 8th,
And FRIDAY, 9th of April, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, three shipments of winter goods, selected for this market by a party thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the colony. Every package will be sold without any reserve.
Particulars in Monday's issue.

Great Unreserved Sale.
Boots and Shoes from the celebrated Messrs. Joshua Joseph and Sons, and others.
To Boot and Shoemakers, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
On TUESDAY, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignors, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The whole of the consignments by the following vessels,
British Merchant
Star of Peace
And Oliver Van Noord.
These shipments are varied so as to meet the wants of the trade; and as all the goods are on view at the rooms of the auctioneers, a detailed list will not be advertised, as every facility will be given to intending purchasers prior to the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Wire
Sheet Zinc, Zinc Nails
Bar and Rod Iron
Locks and Screws, Sheathing Felt
Iron Bedsteads
American Furniture and Hardware
Europe Rope and Lines.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above goods.
Particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Broadwood's Grand Pianofortes
Musical Instruments
Toys, Dolls
Cabinet Ware, Jewellery, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of the above goods, ex Omar Pasha, &c.
Particulars in a future issue.

Sodawater and Lemonade Bottles
Countess Slates, with all faults.
At the Stores of A. F. Croom and Co., Miller's Point.
On SATURDAY, 3rd April,
11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on the above day, without reserve,
To close accounts,
100 crates sodawater bottles
7000 countess slates, more or less damaged.
Terms at sale.

COUNTY of HUNTER.
640 ACRES, at the WOLLOMBI.
TITLE—unquestionable.
TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 15th April,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Hunter, at Wollombi, commencing at the northern extreme of the west boundary line of Boucher's grant of eight hundred acres, and bounded on the east by that boundary line bearing south eighty chains; on the south by a west line of eighty chains; on the west by a north line of eighty chains, dividing it from a village reserve; and on the north by eighty chains of the south boundary line of Richard Hill's grant, bearing east to the northern extreme of the west boundary line of Boucher's grant aforesaid;—being the land sold as Lot 13, in pursuance of the advertisement of 24th August, 1839.
☞ The above land is situate close to the junction of Parsons Creek with the Wollombi.

PRIME FAT SHEEP.
FROM THE LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Collingwood Yards, Liverpool, at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, April 3rd, in lots to suit purchasers,
1250 PRIME FAT SHEEP.
The above sheep are from the Liverpool Plains District, and can be confidently recommended.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
DEVINE'S LAND, AT NEWTOWN.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—At Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. JOHN DEVINE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 12th April,
All that extensive Block of land, fronting the ERSKINVILLE ROAD, at Newtown, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. ROBEY, WILSON, and others.
It is situated in the heart of Newtown, and adjacent to the Railway, being distant only a few hundred yards from the Newtown station.
The property has been most carefully surveyed by Messrs. Langley and Weaver, and laid out in suitable allotments, each about 30 FEET FRONTAGE TO A WIDE STREET, and 100 FEET IN DEPTH. They are admirably adapted for building sites, the view from every part of the land being extensive and beautiful; and from the mode of subdivision adopted, any party desirous of doing so, can increase his purchase by taking consecutive allotments, so as to secure one large block.
Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect the property prior to sale, and to judge and select for themselves.
A LARGE PLAN is now in course of preparation, and will be on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, in a few days, where also every other information respecting the property can be obtained.
, The litigation which has been pending for the last ten years has been concluded so far as regards the property now advertised; and a perfectly satisfactory and legal title will be guaranteed by the seller, Mr. John Devine.

DISTRICT OF ILLAWARRA.
LOT 1.—A CHOICE FARM OF 40 ACRES, situate about 5 MILES FROM WOLLONGONG.
LOT 2.—4½ ACRES in CHURCH-STREET, WOLLONGONG.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, April 12th,
A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of 40 acres, more or less, in the direction of Mount Keera and the district of ILLAWARRA.
☞ The soil is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, having the advantage of being well watered, and situate near the American Creek, and within about 4 or 5 miles from WOLLONGONG.
The land has been partly cleared, and has produced fine crops of maize. This property offers an excellent opportunity to any one desirous of possessing a snug compact farm, and is within the means of the most limited.
LOT 2.—A block of land, about 4½ acres, situated in CHURCH-STREET, WOLLONGONG, being allotment Number 2, section 37, as per Government plan.

The Imported Short-Horned Bulls, "Glenelg" and "Crown Prince," bred by His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., to sell by auction, on their premises, High-street, West Maitland, on MONDAY, the 12th April, at 12 o'clock,
"Glenelg" and "Crown Prince," two very handsome pure-bred Durham bulls, about 18 months old.
These beautiful and choice bred animals are both of a rich roan colour, in splendid condition, and were selected from the herd of Prince Albert, whose deep interest and high repute in all matters relative to the breeding of first-class stock is universally known and appreciated. The above bulls are descended from the best blood in England. They were shipped by the Omar Pasha, and have come out without the slightest indication of having suffered the slightest inconvenience from the voyage.
The pedigree of both animals is fully given in the MAITLAND MERCURY of the 11th March. Terms and any further particulars can be obtained from DODDS and CO., or Messrs. SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., West Maitland, where the bulls can be seen on application.

Campbelltown.
200 Head of Bullocks, Cows, and Heifers, for SALE, on THURSDAY, April 8th, in the Yards opposite Mr. Michael Byrne's Inn.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Daniel Bell, Esq., of Retreat, to sell by public auction, at Campbelltown, on THURSDAY, April 8th,
200 head of cattle, classed as follows—60 head of prime fat bullocks, 50 head of bullocks, fit for the yoke—the remainder a choice lot of cows and heifers.
The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Terms, at sale.

Horses, Bullocks, Ponies, &c.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. James Landers' Hotel, St. Mary's, South Creek,
At the risk of the former purchaser,
5 ponies.
After which, at the same place,
30 colts and fillies
40 bullocks.
The colts and fillies are a choice lot, and can be strongly recommended to parties in want of really good stock.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 6th APRIL.
Important Sale of Melbourne City Property.

H. M. TURNBULL has received instructions from J. M. Chisholm, Esq., as trustee in the estate of the late George Say, to sell by auction, at his rooms, 34, Collins-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 6th April, at twelve o'clock precisely.
The following valuable property in Bourke-street, close to the Theatre Royal, and adjoining the Royal Charter Hotel, having a frontage of 66 feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 156 feet 9 inches to a right-of-way into Little Bourke-street, and described as under:—
All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Melbourne, bounded on the south by Bourke-street, extending north one hundred and fifty-six feet nine inches; on the west by property in the possession of Watson and Hunter, a line running north and south one hundred and fifty-six feet nine inches; on the east by land belonging to one Chisholm, and a distance of one hundred and fifty-six feet nine inches north and south, and being portion of allotment No. 8 in block 22. Together with a right of road, passage, or way, in and through a right-of-way of ten feet wide, said right-of-way forming part of rear boundary of said piece of land and running therefrom through said allotment into Bourke-lane. Together also with all buildings and erections thereon built and erected.
This valuable piece of land has been divided into three lots, each having a frontage of 22 feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 156 feet to a right-of-way leading into Little Bourke-street.
The auctioneer considers it unnecessary to say more than that this valuable piece of land is situated in the best business part of the town, being within a few feet only of the Theatre Royal, where property is daily increasing in value.
The sale will be without the least reserve. The title first rate, and terms liberal, to be declared at sale.
All particulars, with plan, &c., can be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Melbourne.
WEDNESDAY, 21st April.
To Gentlemen connected with the Turf, and Breeders of Horses in
New South Wales
Adelaide
Tasmania, and
Victoria.
The largest and most important Sale of English and colonial Thoroughbred Horses ever offered for sale in Australia.

MR. J. HENDERSON has been instructed by J. Purves, Esq., to sell by auction, the whole of his stud at Chintin, on the Deep Creek, 30 miles from Melbourne, 10 miles from Kilmore, and 12 miles from Gisborne, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 12 o'clock.
The following horses:—
Bolurdo, by Orlando, out of Miss Bowe
Peter Wilkins, by the Flying Dutchman, out of Boarding School Miss. (Typee's dam)
Wollaton, by the Castor, out of a Bay Middleton mare
Unsbron (late Dromedary), by Touchstone, out of Fanny, by Whisker
Brown colt, 3-year-old, by Sandy Boy, out of Gayfield, by Lanercost
Brown colt, 2-year-old, by Collingwood, out of Liberia (Sutterley's dam)
Maria, by the Merry Monarch, out of Stomacher
Ulrica, by Lanercost, her dam by Voltaire, and horse foal at foot by Macaroni
Jane Anne, by Laurel, out of Berengaria
Anna Maria, by The Hero, out of Charming Kate (foaled 1854)
Valleria (foaled 1855), by Woolwich, out of Florence Nightingale
Bay filly (foaled 1855), by the Flying Dutchman, out of Crutchem Lawn, engaged in the Oaks
A chesnut filly (foaled 1855), by Nutwith, out of Midia
Brown filly (foaled 1856), by the Flying Dutchman, out of Ulrica (engaged in the Convivial Stakes at York)
Brown filly (foaled 1856), by Melbourne, or Windhound, out of Lady Margaret. Also,
The whole of the thorough-bred yearlings, by Jersey, with and without engagements
About forty colonial thoroughbred mares, and a number of other horses
About 1000 bushels oats, in stock
3000 ditto wheat, ditto
200 head of fat cattle
500 sheep
50 tons potatoes
150 pigs.
Catalogues of pedigrees and all other particulars will be published, and the attention of breeders and supporters of the Turf is particularly requested to this most extensive and important sale. Every information will be afforded on application to the Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 7th and 8th April.
To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
Important Winter Boot and Shoe Sale, amounting to £20,000.

SYMONS and PERRY have the pleasure of informing the boot and shoe trade of Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Tasmania, Geelong, Castlemaine, Bendigo, Ballaarat, and the mining districts, that they have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Byam and Co., 83 and 85, Queen-street, to submit by public competition, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 7th and 8th April, at noon,
The choicest and finest selection of men's, women's, and children's winter boots and shoes, ever offered to the trade, in this colony, comprising—
Men's nailed watertights
Ditto ditto, Stead and Simpson's
Ditto colonial sprigged ditto
Ditto hobnailed watertights
Ditto extra ditto
Ditto bradded ditto
Ditto nailed laceditto
Ditto clumped wellingtons
Ditto extra long wellingtons, bevel clumps
Ditto short clump wellingtons
Ditto best calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto sprigged
Ditto best short wellingtons
Ditto ditto sprigged
Ditto double soled wellingtons, copper bradded
Ditto split wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto extra long colonial wellingtons, bradded
Ditto colonial sprigged wellingtons
Ditto extra long enamelled ditto
Ditto artillery ditto
Grain napoleons, square clumps
Enamelled ditto ditto
Grain jockey boots, ditto
Calf napoleons
Colonial napoleons, bradded
Enamelled goloshed kid-leg elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto sprigged
Calf goloshed memel leg elastic side boots, sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto, bevel clumps
Morocco leg enamelled goloshed elastic side boots
Men's calf bluchers, sprigged
Women's cordovan front lace boots
Ditto ditto side lace ditto
Women's cloth patent goloshed ditto
Ditto memel leg elastic ditto
Ditto super kid leg, elastic, military heels
Ditto memel enamelled goloshed ditto
Ditto memel patent goloshed ditto
Children's cloth button boots
Ditto cordovan lace boots
Ditto kid and memel enamelled goloshed ditto
Ditto cloth patent goloshed ditto.
The auctioneers beg to impress on the trade that the whole of this stupendous stock has been specially manufactured for the approaching season, by the most eminent makers.
Catalogues will be ready in a few days.
On view one day prior to sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

In the Court of Requests for the City and District of Sydney.
NATHAN v. WOOLLEY.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take Notice, that the goods and chattels (viz., pigs, cow, &c.), the property of the above-named defendant, will be sold by public auction, on the premises, at the Glebe, in the district of Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of April instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the above-named Court, at the suit of the said plaintiff, unless previously satisfied.
DENIS CULHANE.
Sydney, the 1st day of April, A.D., 1858.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at eighteen minutes past four o'clock.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received an official communication notifying the resignation of Mr. Justice Dickinson as a member of the Legislative Council.

CORRECTION OF AN INFORMALITY.

The PRESIDENT announced that in consequence of the haste resulting from the dissolution of Parliament, an informality had occurred in connection with the Treasury Bills Bill, the royal assent to which had been notified to the House on the previous day. The bill had not in fact been transmitted back to that House, so that the Clerk of the Council might place upon it the number and the date of its receiving the assent, and it was therefore so far informal. He suggested that some hon. member should move that the Clerk be authorised to place on the bill the proper number and the date of the assent.

A motion was then moved by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, seconded by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, and carried to the effect that the Clerk be authorised to affix to the bill the number and date.

THE STEBONHEATH.

Mr. WISE, in pursuance of notice, asked the hon. the Solicitor-General, "Whether Mr. Rowland, the surgeon-superintendent of the Stebonheath, has received any and what payment for his services on board that ship, and whether any and what steps have been taken by the Government to procure his appearance to answer the charges that have been made against him?"

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that, in replying to the question put by the hon. member, it would perhaps be more convenient to take the latter portion of the question first. Immediately on the arrival of the Stebonheath an official enquiry was instituted by the Immigration Board, and the result was that after the fourth day's investigation, a progress report was made to the Government requesting authority for the Criminal Crown Solicitor to prosecute the surgeon for the acts of cruelty he had been guilty of to the two girls Loughborough and Jackson. The Government approved of the recommendation, and instructed the Crown Solicitor accordingly, and he took the necessary steps in the matter. Informations were laid on the 15th March, 1858, by the girls Ellen Loughborough and Henrietta Jackson against Dr. Rowland, for assaults committed upon them on the high seas. Summonses were granted returnable on the Thursday following at the Water Police Office. The summonses were served at Dr. Rowland's residence, in Jamison-street, the landlady of the lodging-house informing the serving constable that Dr. Rowland lodged there—that his luggage was there, and that he had not settled his bill. Dr. Rowland did not appear, however, and the warrants were issued against him—one of which was placed in the hands of the Metropolitan Police, the other in the hands of the Water Police; but as yet Dr. Rowland had not been arrested. Indeed, he regretted to say that there were strong grounds for believing that he had made away with himself, as he had no means whatever of leaving the country. As to payment, he was able at once to state that none whatever had been made either to surgeon or to matron; and he could further state that none would be unless the Government was fully satisfied that payment was deserved. He would add, that the papers of the ship were at present detained, and would be until the Government had obtained sufficient information to enable it to decide what ulterior measures should be taken with respect to this ship. He had now, he trusted, replied satisfactorily to the question put to him. If, however, there was any other information required, he should be happy to afford it.

Mr. WISE said the question had been answered satisfactorily so far as the terms of it went, but he hoped that copies of the report alluded to, together with the evidence taken, would be laid upon the table of the House. Great excitement naturally prevailed out of doors in reference to this ship—and this would be increased by the announcement made to-night, that all the efforts made had been ineffectual in securing Mr. Rowland and bringing him to justice for the acts he had committed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL did not believe the report or evidence were yet printed, but he fully admitted the desirability of their being published, and on his communicating with his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary, he had no doubt they would at once be laid upon the table of the House.

DISTRICT COURTS BILL.

In pursuance of notice the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing District Courts and for enabling the Judges thereof to act as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. He would state for the information of the House, that the bill with one single alteration was the same as that which had undergone so much consideration during the last session of Parliament. Should leave now be granted to bring in the bill, he should of course move that it be read a first time, and he proposed then to ask the House to make the second reading an order of the day for this day week. He was most anxious that the bill should pass into a law as speedily as possible, and he hoped that all discussion would be considered superfluous in a measure which had already occupied four days, or in other terms thirty-six hours in discussing.

Mr. WISE inquired whether the alteration alluded to was the admission of the evidence of wives.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied in the negative.

Leave having been given, the bill was brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be printed and placed on the orders for a second reading for Wednesday next.

REGISTERED INSTRUMENTS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better preservation of registered instruments. He explained that this was the same bill that was before the House last session, and was introduced with the concurrence and at the suggestion of the Registrar-General, in consequence of the danger which existed of the records of the Supreme Court becoming obliterated in consequence of the effect of the climate of this country upon parchment; and it was proposed to substitute paper, which was not likely to be so injuriously affected.

Leave having been granted, the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and placed on the Orders of the Day for its second reading on Thursday next.

INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, &c.

On the motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Dr. Douglass' motion for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Government to appoint an inspector of flour and other articles of food used for daily consumption in the city of Sydney, was postponed until Wednesday next, in consequence of the absence of the honourable member.

DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the law regarding the maintenance of deserted wives and children. The bill, he said, was the same in substance as that which was before the Council last session, and which had previously been introduced into the other House, and when sent up to this House, had lapsed in committee, in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament.

Leave having been given, the bill was brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read again on Wednesday next.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The Committee met by appointment at 4 p.m., yesterday, 19 members being present. Mr. Charles Kemp consented to act as Honorary Secretary, and it was resolved that he be authorised to employ such clerical assistance as might be deemed necessary. Several names were added to the committee list. A draft of a circular drawn up by the sub-committee named on Wednesday, was submitted and put under careful deliberation, and the Hon. Secretary was authorised to get it printed as early as possible. Dr. Woolley suggested the question of how much was proposed to be raised by the fund? Mr. Jones, M.L.A., thought at least £10,000. Mr. Kemp was of opinion that any less amount would be a sham. On the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, each Monday was appointed for sending in subscription lists, with a view to their publication on the following day. It was further resolved that all such lists should be attested by the signature of either the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Kemp), or the Treasurer (Mr. Ingelow), and that a notice should be inserted in the papers to that effect. The meeting adjourned at half-past 6, until 4 p.m., on Tuesday next.

REGISTRATION.—We have heard that the importance of the Registrar-General's department is likely to meet with greater consideration than heretofore, and that one of the chief officers of the sister establishment of Victoria, which is on a very extensive scale, is shortly to be in Sydney, probably with a view of convincing persons here of the importance of the registration laws.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE of the Colony of New South Wales, and of the SPECIAL FUNDS paid into the Treasury, at Sydney, during the Quarters ended 31st March, 1857, and 31st March, 1858, respectively, showing the INCREASE or DECREASE under each head thereof.

HEAD OF REVENUE, OR RECEIPT.	Quarter ended 31st March, 1857.	Quarter ended 31st March, 1858.	Decrease.	Increase.
Revenue Proper.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CUSTOMS:—				
Spirits	75,942 8 4	76,936 12 8	....	994 4 4
Wine	7,821 2 0	6,905 17 10	915 4 2	....
Ale, porter, and beer of all sorts	1,697 16 2	2,119 18 0	....	422 1 10
Tobacco	17,461 8 9	19,533 5 9	....	2,071 17 0
Tea	8,735 5 6	8,669 6 0	65 19 6	....
Sugar and molasses	22,575 6 8	19,599 4 0	2,976 2 8	....
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa	1,997 16 8	1,960 16 2	37 0 6	....
Currants, raisins, and other dried fruits, and all other articles	....	10 10 0	....	10 10 0
	136,111 4 0	135,625 10 6	3,984 6 9	3,498 13 3
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY	16,071 3 8	13,268 14 1	2,803 9 7	....
GOLD:—				
Duty on gold	1,472 4 6	6,546 16 0	....	5,074 11 6
Miners' rights	....	548 10 0	....	548 10 0
Business licenses	....	156 0 0	....	156 0 0
Fees for escort and conveyance of gold, &c.	1,382 19 8	135 9 11	1,247 9 9	....
Licenses to dig and search for gold	2,795 15 0	....	2,795 15 0	....
	5,650 19 2	7,386 15 11	4,043 4 9	5,779 1 6
MINT RECEIPTS	1,592 7 2	5,613 17 7	....	4,021 10 5
LAND REVENUE:—				
Proceeds of land sales	40,600 10 11	53,929 16 9	....	13,329 5 10
Rents of land	1,382 13 7	2,306 17 8	....	924 4 1
Quit rents	4 5 2	227 1 0	....	222 15 10
Redemption of quit rents	0 6 6	101 18 1	....	101 11 7
Survey of runs	37 16 0	173 1 0	....	135 5 0
	42,025 12 2	56,738 14 6	....	14,713 2 4
RENTS—(Exclusive of Land):—				
Tolls and ferries	462 0 6	282 10 6	179 10 0	....
Wharves	1,989 5 0	1,983 6 0	5 19 0	....
Military canteen, Sydney	145 3 6	174 8 2	....	29 4 8
Government buildings and premises	728 3 6	168 3 0	560 0 6	....
Property escheated to the Crown	....	....	....	....
	3,324 18 6	2,608 13 8	745 9 6	29 4 8
LICENSES:—				
To wholesale spirit dealers	....	4,910 0 0	....	4,910 0 0
To auctioneers	509 13 3	526 2 0	....	16 8 9
To bonded storekeepers	....	231 14 10	....	231 14 10
To retail fermented and spirituous liquors	369 1 11	282 14 5	86 7 6	....
Night licenses to publicans and for billiard tables	200 0 0	89 4 0	110 16 0	....
To distillers and rectifiers	21 0 0	29 12 0	....	8 12 0
To hawkers and pedlers	144 0 0	188 10 0	....	44 5 0
To pawnbrokers	60 0 0	80 0 0	....	20 0 0
To cut timber and make bricks, &c., on Crown Lands	560 0 0	1,097 0 0	....	537 0 0
All other licenses	31 5 0	46 7 0	....	15 2 6
	1,895 5 2	7,480 4 9	197 3 6	5,782 3 1
POSTAGE	8,038 5 10	9,143 7 5	....	1,105 1 7
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—				
Sheriff	165 15 11	15 0 11	164 15 0	....
Courts of Petty Sessions	909 17 10	957 5 0	....	47 7 2
Water Police Court	48 2 6	24 10 6	23 12 0	....
Unauthorised occupation of Crown Lands	234 15 0	356 8 0	....	121 13 0
Crown's share of seizures by the departments of Customs and Distilleries	....	3,314 16 0	....	3,314 16 0
Proceeds of sale of confiscated and unclaimed property	20 6 0	72 15 2	....	52 8 8
	1,382 17 9	4,740 16 1	178 7 0	3,536 5 4
FEES OF OFFICE:—				
On commissions to public officers	22 10 0	42 0 0	....	19 10 0
On certificates of naturalization	8 10 0	37 2 0	....	28 2 0
On copies and transcripts of papers	0 15 0	1 17 0	....	1 2 0
On the preparation of title deeds / On the enrolment of title deeds	1,901 0 0 / 2,003 5 0	1,711 0 0	2,193 5 0	....
Registrar General / Registrar of deeds, &c.	641 16 1	626 16 7	14 19 6	....
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	497 8 6	537 17 6	....	40 9 0
Master in Equity	183 10 2	221 6 8	....	37 16 6
Curator of Intestate Estates	40 9 8	27 3 3	13 6 5	....
Insolvent Courts	285 2 6	265 7 6	20 15 0	....
Sheriff	314 10 9	85 14 6	228 16 3	....
Courts of Requests	325 16 6	330 4 0	....	4 7 6
Courts of Petty Sessions	538 19 8	781 3 6	....	242 3 10
Water Police Court	92 0 0	115 18 4	....	23 18 10
Shipping Masters	831 6 6	661 15 9	169 9 9	....
Steam Navigation Board	30 0 0	39 0 0	....	9 0 0
Court of Claims	2 3 0	37 0 0	....	35 5 6
Moreton Bay Court Fees	....	101 13 8	....	101 13 8
On disputed claims at the gold-fields	....	16 0 0	....	16 0 0
Other fees	....	1 19 0	....	1 19 0
	7,710 12 4	6,040 6 3	2,630 11 11	960 7 10
RAILWAY TOLLS	1,530 3 5	17,744 17 10	....	16,214 14 5
ASSESSMENT ON STOCK	70 13 4	163 8 10	....	92 15 6
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:—				
Cast horses and bullocks	131 9 0	64 0 0	67 9 0	....
Condemned and Unserviceable articles and stores, &c.	125 10 9	411 16 5	....	286 5 8
	256 19 9	475 16 5	67 9 0	286 5 8
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY GOVERNMENT:—				
For the treatment of patients in Lunatic Asylum	170 14 8	146 19 9	24 14 11	....
Collections by the Accountant of the Government Printing Office	466 19 9	458 6 4	8 13 5	....
For arms and accoutrements lost or destroyed by the police	....	2 14 6	....	2 14 6
For work performed by prisoners in gaol	477 4 0	392 8 8	84 15 10	....
Other reimbursements	603 8 9	337 18 10	265 9 11	....
	1,718 7 8	1,337 8 1	383 14 1	2 14 6
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES	22 10 0	8,306 4 4	....	8,283 14 4
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—				
Unclaimed balances of the proceeds of Insolvent Estates	28 1 6	....	28 1 6	....
Store rent of gunpowder	....	0 1 0	....	0 1 0
Surcharges recovered	2 2 11	65 8 1	....	63 5 2
Balances in the hands of public officers, &c., refunded	3,780 3 3	2,206 10 2	1,573 13 1	....
Fees on presenting private bills to Parliament, and on letters of registration	20 0 0	40 0 0	....	20 0 0
Interest on Bank deposits	1 13 2	3,415 0 9	....	3,413 9 7
Other miscellaneous receipts	67 17 3	....	67 17 3	....
	3,899 18 1	5,727 2 0	1,669 11 10	3,496 16 9
IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES	3,974 10 0	3,837 0 0	137 10 0	....
NEWCASTLE TONNAGE DUES	....	396 2 6	....	396 2 6
Total Revenue Proper.... £	235,276 8 6	288,235 2 8	14,839 17 11	67,798 12 7
Special Receipts:—				
Police Reward Fund	583 15 4	1,024 10 2	....	440 14 10
Police Superannuation Fund	346 13 10	645 11 4	....	298 17 6
Poundage	1,420 18 6	2,841 13 8	....	1,420 15 2
Imperial Postage	23 16 11	38 13 5	....	8 16 6
Shipping Master (seamen's wages)	92 16 0	64 17 10	27 18 2	....
Church and School Estates Fund	1,696 13 9	1,280 2 7	416 11 2	....
Pilotage	980 3 9	766 7 6	213 16 3	....
Assessment under Scab-in-Sheep Act, 1854	2,009 17 9	12 10 11	1,997 6 10	....
Total Special Receipts .. £	7,140 16 10	6,674 7 6	2,656 12 6	2,189 4 0
Grand Total.... £	242,417 3 10	292,909 10 1	19,495 10 4	69,987 16 7
Deduct Decrease.... £				19,495 10 4
Increase on the Year.... £				50,492 6 3

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st April, 1858. R. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

THE REV. JAMES WATKINS.—A correspondent informs us that this rev. gentleman, who, during his residence in the Windsor Circuit, has laboured with much zeal and acceptance, left Windsor on Wednesday morning, last for his new sphere of usefulness at Wollongong. His circuit extended from Emu Plains on the one hand, to St. Alban's on the M'Donald River upon the other, to every part of which he made it his earnest endeavour to do justice. Pending his departure, testimonials of esteem and respect were forwarded to Mr. Watkins from all parts of the circuit, and it must have been to him a source of peculiar gratification to find that his ministrations were so universally appreciated: the testimonial movement not being confined to the Wesleyan body alone, but joined in by pastors and people of nearly all Christian denominations in the district. His successor is the Rev. W. J. Davis, lately a missionary in the Friendly Islands.

ACCIDENT.—As Dr. Warren was visiting a patient in Palmer-street, Mrs. Warren and child in the gig, the horse's reins became entangled in the blinkers, and he started off at full speed, and upset the gig with great violence on the pavement in William-street. The head of the gig being up at the time providentially enabled Mrs. Warren and the child to escape with but slight injury, through the prompt and kind assistance of the persons present.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

BEFORE MR. Justice Therry.

MURDER.

The prisoner, Michael Ryan, was indicted for that he, on the 19th of May, 1857, at Coolac, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one John Kenane.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Butler; attorney, Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Isaacs stated the case to the jury.

From the evidence of Edward English it appeared that he was a resident at Coolac, and was an acquaintance of Kenane, the accused. On the 19th of May he was at work, when he received a message from his wife; he went home and found the deceased in his house, sitting on a stool, with his head hanging down between his legs; he spoke to him, and told him that he had better come over to Hanley's public house with him; the deceased could only nod his head in reply; with witness' assistance, he walked half-way across, when he fell; with the assistance of Renshaw, he was carried into the public-house, and was dead within ten minutes; witness could not say whether he was dead or not when he was placed on the bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler: The deceased was suffering from black scurvy and syphilis, and was a very helpless poor creature.

Catherine English, wife of the last witness: Prisoner came to my house and asked for a drink; I gave it to him, and he sat on the edge of the table; the deceased then came in; missing my child, I left the house to look for it, and was away about ten minutes; on my leaving, they were talking quietly; on my return, I saw prisoner going away from the house; on my going in, I found deceased sitting on a stool, with his head between his knees, like as if he was in a faint; I sent for my husband; he came in and spoke to him and took him away to Mr. Hanley's; on their way there, the deceased fell, and I saw Renshaw come and assist in carrying him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler: Deceased answered my husband when he spoke to him: he was sitting on the same seat, and in the same position as when I left the house.

Thomas Renshaw, lives at Coola, on 19th of May I was at Hanley's, and was called on by English to assist him in carrying deceased into the house; we put him on a bed; I cannot say whether he was alive or dead when we placed him there; I went to the kitchen in about ten minutes; the servant girl came for a looking glass to place before his mouth to ascertain if he was dead; I returned to the room and found him dead; the next day I washed the body and laid it out for burial; I noticed a lump of the size of an egg under the left ear, and a bruise on his side, and I saw him buried; nine or ten days after I was present at exhumation of the body; a *post mortem* examination was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler: Dr. Morgan was present when the body was exhumed and made the *post mortem* examination he opened the body and skull; the day I was laying out the body I saw the marks; all his left side was turning black.

John Brown, was cook at Hanley's public-house on 19th May last; knew deceased, remembers his death; I had a conversation with prisoner in the kitchen; he seemed very much terrified; he said, "Brown, what do you think, little Connaught Jack has been at Big Ned's, and given me *cheek*; I hit him under the ear, and knocked him down;" he then left; I saw him again after deceased was brought into the house; Elizabeth Watts came into the kitchen for a looking glass, said she wanted it to see whether Connaught Jack was dead; I went into the room, and saw him dead; there was a lump under his left ear as large as an egg; the prisoner came in; I said Ryan, you have killed this man, or this man is dead; I won't be certain which I said; prisoner said, oh, Brown, he is not dead, he is only asleep, cover him over, and let him sleep; I said he is in that sort of sleep that he will never wake again; next day I saw the body, and my attention was attracted to it by the blow flies; on lifting the shirt I saw a bruise under the left arm like as if caused by the toe of a boot; from the time of prisoner telling me that he struck deceased until his death was about half an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler: The mark might have been caused by a thrust of a stick, or a fall on the edge of a stool; I did not mention this mark at the first examination, but I did so at the second occasion, nine or ten days afterwards.

George Page recollects the 19th May; saw deceased that morning two hours before his death; he was then in as good health as I had seen him for years, but he never was well; saw him after his death, a lump under the left ear; on lifting him into the coffin noticed a bruise on the left side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler: The deceased had a bad fall from his horse some years before, and was never well after it.

Elizabeth Watts, housemaid at Hanley's, recollects the deceased being brought there on the 19th May, and his death within ten minutes after; saw the prisoner at Coolac that day, and did not see him after.

Edward Shannon, lives at Coolac; on the 19th of May had a conversation with the prisoner; asked him if anything was wrong in front of the house; he said "he and Little Jack had a few words and he gave him a bit of a bit;" I then went into the house and saw the dead body of Kenane; noticed a lump under the left ear; I saw him alive in the morning, he was then as well as I ever saw him; when I came out I told prisoner Kenane was dead; he said not at all, it is impossible; he then went into the room to look at the body; I never saw him afterwards until he was in custody a short time ago.

Dr. Waugh: From the evidence I have heard in this case I am of opinion that it is possible the blow under the ear caused death.

Mr. Butler addressed the jury at some length to the effect that there was no case of murder against the prisoner, and that the evidence would not sustain a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Isaacs withdrew the capital charge, but stated there was sufficient evidence to sustain a verdict of manslaughter.

The Judge read over the notes taken during the trial, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Sentence: imprisonment with hard labour in Parramatta gaol for six months.

HORSE STEALING.

The prisoner, Thomas Lenane, was indicted for that he on the 2nd February, 1856, at Mummell, did feloniously steal one mare, the property of George Evans.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Blake; attorney Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Isaacs stated the case to the jury, and called George Evans, Henry Mitchell, and Henry Greig.

From the evidence of Evans, it appears that he is a carrier residing at Mummell; two years back he purchased the chance of a black mare which was running with his horses, branded WH No. 8 sideways on near shoulder, had white star on forehead, and snip on nose; gave William Hayes £6 for her; never saw her from the time of purchase until I saw her in the hands of the police three weeks ago; she is now outside the Court, and is my property.

Henry Mitchell's evidence was to the same effect as to identity; the mare outside the Court is the same.

Henry Greig, auctioneer, Goulburn: Prisoner brought me a black mare for sale on 2nd February last, branded WH 8 underneath on near shoulder; the mare outside the Court is the same. I paid the proceeds of her sale; she brought £5 10s.

Mr. Blake submitted that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, as it was laid down by Justices Maule and Whitelaw that after the loss of a horse for six months from the robbery the prisoner was not compelled to account for the possession, and that there was no evidence of transfer from Hayes, the seller, to Evans.

The Judge summed up shortly, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Remanded for sentence.

HORSE STEALING.

The prisoner, James Gallagher, was indicted for that he on the 14th July, 1857, at Mountain Creek, did feloniously steal one horse, the property of one Thomas Keevil.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Isaacs stated the case to the jury, and called Thomas Keevil, Edward Antill, and Sergeant Partington. From the evidence of Keevil, it appeared that he resides at the Mountain Creek, and in July last he lost a chesnut horse—white face, white off hind foot and long tail, branded T. L. on near shoulder; in consequence of information he went to Mr. Antill and described the horse. Edward Antill, resides at Molong, bought four horses from prisoner on the 30th June; one was a large chesnut horse, with a white face. The last witness described a horse to me, and I recognised this by his description; Keevil said nothing to me about white hind foot; the chesnut horse prisoner sold me was branded T, with something supposed to be a D, it looked like an altered brand; sold the horse to Hatch, at Melbourne; I paid prisoner for the horse, and he gave me a receipt. Sergeant Partington arrested the prisoner on the 6th January last, at Major's Creek, read the warrant to him, when he said he heard a warrant was out against him, and that he was about to go in and give himself up.

Mr. Butler was about to address the jury, when they said they had made up their minds; he, however, addressed a few words to them on the absence of Hatch, to whom the horse was sold.

Mr. Isaacs replied.

The Judge briefly summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ASHMORE.

THERE are few of our readers, none who are old colonists, who will not join with us in regret in reading in our obituary of yesterday the name of the above mentioned venerable and respected gentleman. Although, on the whole, the career of Captain Ashmore has been a tranquil one, he has taken his part in the play of colonial life, and he has filled it honourably and well. Full of years and of honours, if the respect of all who knew him must honour, has he been gathered from amongst us, after a residence, slightly interrupted at intervals, of upwards of fifty years. Captain Ashmore was highly reputed in the mercantile marine, and even in the scientific world — as an experienced and successful navigator, and the fact of his having largely assisted the celebrated Horsburgh in the compilation of his charts and descriptions of the navigation of the Southern and Eastern Seas is sufficient to give to his name weight and authority in this respect. Whilst engaged in the duties and dangers of a maritime life, Captain Ashmore was a careful observer of its difficulties, and in his communications to the *Nautical Magazine* and other publications, rendered valuable service to his compeers and those who came after him. For many years past, however, Captain Ashmore had retired from the profession of the sea and had followed that of marine surveyor. He was not appointed one of Lloyd's surveyors, but he was constantly employed by Lloyd's agents here in that capacity, and always gave the most entire satisfaction. He was the recognised surveyor of the Australian General Assurance Company, and on his retirement from the office in July last, the company unanimously awarded him a pension for life in consideration of his services. There is no merchant in Sydney who will refuse his tribute of respect to Captain Ashmore in all the relations of his professional life. His surveys were seldom even disputed; none ever questioned the equity and honour in which they were made. At home and abroad his name was received with respect, and by seamen who had visited this port, and had known him, with affection. On the news of his death being made public, the flags of all the vessels in harbour, and of the consulate officers were hoisted half-mast. The funeral of the lamented and venerable gentleman took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the representatives of most of the mercantile firms in the city, the captains of vessels, and by a large number of sincerely sorrowing friends.

GOLD NEWS.

WRITING from the Peel and Hanging Rock, on the 31st ultimo, the *Maitland Mercury's* correspondent says: Notwithstanding the rush to Booroo Booroo, the Peel River and Hanging diggings are still maintaining their ground, and continue to yield remunerative wages to every one there. The long continuance of dry weather has enabled the diggers to get into the river bed, and the result has exceeded all expectations. Some of the claims in the rear of Allen's public-house have proved very rich—as an indisputable proof of which I refer you to the nuggets now in the window of Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Maitland, two of which, weighing fifty ounces, were obtained by John Wood, of Maitland Reef notoriety, and Henry Harris. Jackson's party, in the same place, have found a number of small nuggets, varying from two to eleven ounces; and Hanley's party have also obtained several, from two to eight ounces. Another, weighing eighty-four ounces, was taken out of the same locality. Although the alluvial diggings are turning out well at present, it is evident that the quartz reefs will eventually prove the main stay of the Northern gold-fields. The success of the experimental crushing machine of Mr. Amos Davis has induced that gentleman to make a further investment, and he is now in Sydney for the purpose of getting up a steam power machine, which will afford the diggers an opportunity of getting their quartz crushed without the delay experienced, and also re-open a number of claims that have been abandoned for want of the proper facilities for crushing the quartz. Great praise is due to Mr. Davis for the energetic part he has taken in the opening of the quartz veins on the Peel River, and there is little doubt that his efforts will be crowned with pecuniary success. Gold is selling at £3 11. Wages from £3 to £5 per week.

THE ROCKY RIVER.—The *Armidale Express* states that rain appeared to have come on in earnest at the Rocky River. Some parties on Mount Jones were sluicing. If the rain continued, the escort returns would soon show improvement. Carriage (costing 7s. or 8s. a load) could be saved, water being plentiful in all the holes on Sydney Flat. Deserted shafts were daily being taken up by returned diggers from Tenterfield.

BOOROO BOOROO.—At Booroo Booroo the rush had somewhat abated, notwithstanding the influx from Moreton Bay and the Clarence River. Appearances were much in favour of that locality as a gold field, but nothing definite or satisfactory had yet been obtained. Wright's party, particularly active at the commencement, and whose reported success had induced many to leave the Rocky River, had shifted to a spot about six miles from Tenterfield, on the direct road to Grafton, where they were said to be doing well. The probability was that the next rush would be to Snake's Creek, the locality where that party was then situated. There was much discontent amongst the diggers, and a large number were continually leaving, but still there appeared a general impression that gold in paying quantities for the majority was deposited somewhere, though they had not yet alighted on it. Good order had so far been maintained. Letters from persons from Armidale, who had been on the way to Booroo, mentioned the fact that numbers were met on the road returning from the diggings, though some few were still going there from the Rocky River.

INQUESTS BEFORE THE CITY CORONER.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Tower Inn, on view of the body of Thomas Reilly, a native of Ireland, aged 33. Deceased came a prisoner to the colony when a boy, and (as was shown by marks upon his back) had gone through a deal of punishment. He was received into the Benevolent Asylum at the beginning of February, being partially paralysed, but he was otherwise healthy, and lived on full rations. On Monday last, at dinner time, he was seized whilst in bed with violent retching, by which he gave up about a quart of blood, and about five minutes after this he died. Verdict, natural causes.

An inquest was held at the Cherry Tree public-house, Castlereagh-street, on Wednesday last, on view of the body of Margaret Bamford, aged two years and three months. Her mother represented her as having been a healthy child till two or three months ago, when she began to pine away, at the same time that her appetite increased, and she became very voracious. The deceased child accompanied her aunt to the Botanical Gardens on Tuesday afternoon, and was then in her usual health; she had eaten very heartily of mullet at dinner; on her return home in the evening she complained of thirst, and some pea-soup was given her. Her mother took her in her arms about 8 o'clock, and sat on the door-step talking with a neighbour, and remaining there till half-past 9. The child did not appear unwell. She fell asleep, and her mother laid her on the sofa, where she remained till after 10 o'clock, when she was put to bed. Her mother shortly afterwards went up stairs, and perceiving an offensive smell found out that the inner bedclothes required shifting. She then immediately discovered that the child was dead; she had generally attended the child and washed her, and saw she had little sores on her genital parts, which were apparently very irritable; these sores had been there for about seven weeks; Dr. Bennett had prescribed a lotion for them, composed of alum in milk and water, saying they "emanated from the heat of her body," after examining her carefully. There was no suppuration from them, and they were confined to the parts mentioned; she had only been walking six months; her abdomen was much enlarged, and she was of very flatulent habit; the closet she was in the habit of going to was used by nine houses, and was the resort of numbers of persons. The father of the deceased child deposed that he had been in the habit of bringing home pea-soup every other day for twelve months past, and it had neither disagreed with himself or the child, who always ate very heartily, and had been subject to worms. She had fits soon after she was born, but no such sores as had lately appeared. Her stomach and face began to swell two hours after death, and her body on Wednesday morning was of an enormous size. Ellen Fogg, grandmother of the deceased, and parent of the child's mother, gave evidence that branded either herself as an atrociously wicked and false witness, or impeached the child's father as an infamous monster. We hesitate to publish statements so revolting as this woman's, in view of the evidence given by the coroner's constable, which declared that her unsupported testimony was not to be relied on, her character as a drunkard and a noisy and fractious person, having given her notoriety at the police court. Mr. Woodcock's *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased child resulted in showing that, besides the external signs of extensive disease of the genitals by ulceration (which however he did not characterise as syphilitic), there was a small oval opening on the anterior surface of the stomach, from which the stomach's contents were oozing; the inner surface of the stomach exhibited considerable vascularity, together with ulcerated spots; the small intestines were very vascular, and traces of inflammation were presented; the liver was six times larger than its usual size in children of the deceased child's age and sex; the heart was unusually small—the right side being gorged with black blood; the vena cava was large; the lungs and brain were healthy; the extensive disease of the stomach was to be accounted a sufficient cause of death, and the sudden rupture of that organ would produce death; the rupture that had taken place was recent, and the contents were a thick substance containing indigestible matter, such as cabbage, pumpkin, and fish, which issued into the cavity of the abdomen; the small intestines were distended with flatus, and the liver being large, and the stomach distended, accounted for the rupture of the walls of the stomach; the diseased state of the liver was quite sufficient to account for the disease affecting the heart; the ulcers on the external genitals were not the cause of death, nor had they anything to do with it. Verdict—natural causes. The jury reprehended the bad judgment of a mother who could give her child food which was improper in quality and quantity.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Gas House Hotel, on view of the body of Isabella O'Toole, aged 3 years and 11 months. The deceased was the child of a labourer living in Kent-street North, and she came by her death by a dray wheel passing over her body. John Henry, a drayman, residing in Kent-street, deposed that as he was going down Kent-street, on Wednesday afternoon, he saw the prisoner (the party charged with the dead) coming towards him, at ten or twelve yards distance; the horse was walking and prisoner was going along with it; presently a child ran from the off side, as if intending to cross the street, near the horse's head; the child failed to head the horse and turned back, when it immediately fell under the wheel and was run over about the middle of the body; witness shouted and the prisoner (who was adjusting his load of casks) came from behind the dray and picked the child up, having apparently not seen it previously; witness stated it was a regulation enjoined on carters that they should lead the horse by the head, but the prisoner had no command of his horse; his dray was on its proper side of the street. Verdict: Accidental death.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL, a better feeling has pervaded during the week for produce for export, caused by the easiness in obtaining freight, the more favourable state of the exchange, and people being willing to remit in produce.

At to-day's sale there was marked improvement in prices, but it is doubtful whether they will be maintained.

TALLOW.—A few parcels from the Hunter River brought an advance on late quotations, say £40 11s. 6d. for beef. The packages were objectionable, otherwise would have brought higher rates.

SHEEPSKINS.—More in demand, but increased prices are with difficulty obtained.

HIDES.—Good parcels from the boiling establishments have come to hand, and sold readily from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. for best heavy—but the purchasers were principally for home consumption—such prices are not warranted by English accounts.

Freights to London—
Wool, ¾d. per lb.
Hides, 30s. to 35s. per ton
Tallow, 45s. to 55s. per ton
Oil, 55s. to 75s. per ton
Gold, ⅝ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅞ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 1½ per cent. premium, at 60 days' sight.
Private Bills (with produce hypothecated), par to 1½ per cent. premium, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 7	to	1 10
Fair to good	1 4		1 7
Low to middling	1 2		1 4½
Grease	0 8		0 11
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 6		0 11
Handwashed	0 10		1 3
Scoured	1 3		1 11
TALLOW.			
Beef	£37 0 0	to	£40 10 0
Mutton	none		
Station tallow	33 0 0		45 0 0
Hides, each	0 3 0		0 13 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3		0 0 8¼

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, April 1st, 1858.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, 1st APRIL.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance. Wool: Mixed, —, 1 bale at 10d; fleece, —, 1 at 1s 3½d; grease, —, 2 at 9d; fleece, Hilary, 2 at 1s 10d; clippings, W over L, 2 at 6½d; black and skin, —, 1 at 1s; fleece, J Mc T, 23 at 1s 9½d; fleece, W over R, 19½ at 1s 9d; grease, ST, 11 at 10¾d; fleece, DK, 33 at 1s 6d; grease, ditto, 1 at 6d; mixed, J, 1 at 1s 1d; fleece, ditto, 6 at 1s 8d; fleece, JF over J, 4 at 1s 3½d; handwashed, FCL, 40 at 1s 6d; grease, DL, 1 at 3½d; grease, BE, 1 at 9½d; grease, —, 1 at 9½d; handwashed, MD over D, 1 at 1s 1½d; black, AR, 2 at 1s 0½d; locks, CC, 1 at 3d; JM over W, 2 at 1s 10d; ditto, 1 at 1s 3d; ditto, 1 at 1s 3½d; ditto, 1 at 3d; A, 1 at 1s 4d. Sheepskins: 4 bundles at 4½d; CC, 2 bales at 7½d; 3 bales at 7d, 2 bales at 8d, 15 bundles at 8d; T, 13 bundles at 5½d; KS, 1 bundle at 6½d; 2 bundles at 8½d, lot at 9d; AR, 1 bale at 6½d; lot at 8½d, lot at 6½d, lot at 9d. Tallow: 1 cask at 43s 6d; CL, 2 casks at 51s 6d; F, 1 cask at 40s; TD over G, 33 casks at £40 12s 6d; JE, 30 ditto at £40 12s 6d; WO, 15 ditto at £40 12s 6d; 4 casks tallow at 38s 6d. Hides: 33 at 12s 9d, 63 at 12s, 56 at 12s, 13 at 7s 6d; 150 at 5s 6d, 14 at 5s 6d, 10 at 7s 9d, 13 at 11s 3d, 33 at 9s 3d; JE, 78 at 13s 6d; TD over G, 125 at 13s 3d; WB, 13 at 12s 9d; 76 at 12s 0d, 35 at 5s 6d, 43 at 5s 6d, 30 at 7s, 23 at 7s 3d, 38 at 3s 9d, 60 at 10s 9d, 8 at 6s 3d, 79 at 4s 9d. Skins: 8 at 2s 6d, 1 at 2s 6d, 11 at 6d, 2 at 3s, 8 at 1s, 64 at 3s 3d. Horns: 367 at 34s, 870 at 32s. Shank Bones: 800 at 26s.

THE "TESTIMONIAL" MANIA.—We transcribe from the *Adelaide Times*, and cordially endorse the following remarks:—"There has hitherto been, we confess, a most ridiculous spirit betrayed in deifying departing colonists, without regard to their merit or the service rendered to the colony by them. Wealth seems to have been the sole qualification. We don't object to this, of course, when indulged in a private manner, and without reference to public sympathies; but we do object to it when it is ostentatiously made a question for the million; when public sympathies are appealed to, and represented in an extravagant way by indirect means. However appreciable this line of conduct may be to those who can occasionally get a glimpse behind the scenes, it is ill-judged and undesirable, from the impression that is conveyed both in the colony and abroad to the obtuse and uninformed. Real spirit is then by this universal laudation weighed in the balance with ridiculous pretensions, and they are both estimated on an equality; in many cases the former is slightingly rejected in favour of the latter. We trust to see this folly abated; to see men who have devoted their time, and talents to the acquisition of wealth, and who have been successful in that pursuit, allowed to leave the scenes of their good fortune without being compelled to resign themselves to a system of senseless adulations; to the rack of flattery, which must be despicable to every one possessed of any refined or proper feeling. Let there be no public demonstration where there has been no public benefit conferred. Let those who leave us under such circumstances—estimable people they may be—depart in peace. Generally speaking they have not been guilty of burying their talents, and they have their reward. For aught else, a pure conscience is the best and most appreciable reward a man can have."

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The whole of the Government offices are closed for the Easter holidays, and do not open again until Tuesday.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES VAUGHAN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to remove from his late residence, the Limerick Arms, Bank-street, Chippendale, on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, No. 278, George-street South.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS, No. XII.—Two sermons sixpence; post free, eight stamps. ADDISON, 334, George-street South.

SPURGEON on MISSIONS.—No. XII. Sixpence; post free, eight stamps. ADDISON, 334, George-street South.

BALMAIN.—Advice and Medicine, by Mr. ANDERSON, Darling-street, opposite Chape's Post Office.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Ware-rooms; pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed, 254, George-st.

FRENCH POLISHING.—Furniture cleaned, repaired, and polished in the best style. G. WOOD, 10, Castlereagh-street.

FREEMASONS, Odd Fellows, or Foresters can have lodge rooms. Bedford Hotel. SIMPSON.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Practical, Surgical, and Mechanical Dentist, 125, Castlereagh-street North.

MR. ALEXANDER DICK, Solicitor and Notary Public, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MR. STEPHEN C. BROWN has removed his Office to No. 130, Pitt-street, next door to Messrs. Holt and Dawson, solicitors.

REMOVAL.—Correspondents will please observe Mr. W. E. TOOTH, has removed from Rose Hall to Glanworth, Darling Point.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned intimates to his supporters and the public in general that the Lease of the Premises lately occupied by him having expired, and being at present unable to obtain suitable premises for carrying on the auction business, has taken temporary office over the warehouse of Messrs. Rush and Merritt, No. 233, Pitt-street, where all communications are requested to be addressed. J. M. M. will be happy to undertake Sales of drapery, groceries, furniture, timber, produce, &c., &c. J. M. MERRINGTON, general auctioneer, broker, and agent, No. 233, Pitt-street.

NEW MUSIC at half-price, SELLING OFF, at DIXON'S, next the Bank of Australasia.

NOTICE.—JOHN ISAACS, Wholesale China, Glass, and Earthenware Warehouse, 473, George-street, Sydney, begs to inform his country customers and the public generally, that his establishments will be closed on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 30th and 31st, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 5th and 6th.

EDUCATION.—Mademoiselle NAHOUELL, with the assistance of an English lady, receives at 1, Macdonald's-buildings, Hyde Park, a limited number of Young Ladies, to board and educate in the usual branches of an English education, French, German, Pianoforte, with the Theory of music and drawing. Terms: 70 guineas per annum. Singing and dancing, extra. References: The Rev. W. B. Clarke, A.M., St. Leonard's; the Hon. John Alexander, Esq., M.L.C., Woolloomooloo; E. T. Blacket, Esq., the Glebe.

BONNETS, Bonnets. Hats, Hats—At greatly reduced prices, at S. CLARK'S, 99, Pitt-street.

FRENCH MERINOES, French Merinoes, all wool, for 2s. 6d., at S. CLARK'S, 99, Pitt-street.

BLANKETS, Flannels, Sheetings, Calicoes, &c., &c., at cost price, at S. CLARK'S, 99, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—Price £130.—A Billiard Table, the property of the Officers of H.M. 77th Regiment. The table, a Burrough and Watts, was put up new in Sydney in the month of October last. It is supplied with 21 cues, an extra set of billiard balls, two new cloths (extra), lamp shades, &c., spirit level, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to Major CHICHESTER, 77th Regiment.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines — — — One shilling.
Four ditto — — — Two shillings.
Six ditto — — — Three shillings.
Eight ditto — — — Four shillings.
And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line each insertion.
SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum in advance.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged to advertiser's account, if booked.

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